

Crushing defeat for Chirac despite hostage release deals

Mitterrand sweeps to big election win

From Philip Jacobson and Susan MacDonald, Paris

French voters have handed President Mitterrand a second term in the Elysée Palace with a crushing victory in yesterday's run-off against M. Jacques Chirac.

The first computer projections, flashed on to the nation's television screens seconds after polling closed at 8pm local time, gave the incumbent Socialist President almost 54 per cent of the poll.

The margin of his victory, nearly as sweeping as the most encouraging of recent opinion polls suggested, is a devastating blow for M. Chirac, the outgoing Prime Minister, whose defeat is the worst of any candidate since 1958.

Barely five minutes after the results became known, a chas-

tened-looking M. Chirac formally conceded defeat.

"The French have decided to select M. Mitterrand to their highest office," he declared on television. "I bow to that choice, thanking everyone who has worked and voted for me. During my two years in office, I have tried to create a new respect for France."

M. Mitterrand's elated campaign manager, M. Pierre Bérégovoy, said immediately

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after the figures became known that the President had scored an historic victory, becoming the first man to be re-elected under France's Fifth Republic. "We give our thanks to all the millions who voted for him. Now we have to get down to work."

It is abundantly clear from the first figures that the last-minute surge on which the Chirac camp was banking so much after last week's dramas with the release of hostages in Lebanon and New Caledonia and the return of the Greenpeace saboteur to France, utterly failed to materialize.

The turn-out across France was exceptionally high, suggesting at first glance that many of those who voted for the extreme right-wing candidate, M. Jean-Marie Le Pen, in the first round switched their backing to M. Mitterrand this time.

At 71, M. Mitterrand has achieved a remarkable feat in sweeping aside the formidable campaign mounted by M. Chirac. His margin of victory far outstrips the 51.8 per cent which he won in the 1981 election, and represents a majority of some three million votes.

With his original mandate still in force until May 20, M. Mitterrand is effectively in a position to continue his presidency without a break. That would allow him to nominate a new Prime Minister should M. Chirac decline to step down before that date.

He also has the option of dissolving the National Assembly and holding new parliamentary elections in the hope of seeing the socialists gain a majority there. To judge by the blaring car horns, whistles and cheers which could be heard in the streets of Paris, the instant the results were known, the French are ready to go further down that road with him.

Earlier in Paris, M. Mitterrand and M. Chirac had performed the last joint ceremony of their two year cohabitation. Under a grey sky, they each laid a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Arc de Triomphe to mark the anni-

versary of the allied victory in Europe.

Before a small crowd of onlookers, the two shook hands and exchanged small talk. Keen-eyed observers may have seen a single red rose, symbol of the French Socialist Party, fall from the President's wreath to lie at his feet.

Not far away, seven people were injured in a brief but violent clash at a gathering of several thousand assorted extreme right-wingers, monarchists and skinheads during a ceremony to celebrate Joan of Arc's official birthday.

Police said an unidentified group of masked men wielding iron bars had attacked marchers, leaving one with a fractured skull and others badly bruised. A dozen people associated with the militant Jewish Combat Organization were later being questioned.

The victims were members of the extreme right-wing *Oeuvre Française*, a secret, anti-semitic nationalist group founded in 1968.

As usual, M. Mitterrand cast his vote in the little town of Châteauneuf-Chinon in the Nièvre, flying to his adopted region of central France in the presidential helicopter. Local supporters greeted their former mayor and his wife, Danielle, with enthusiastic shouts of "We're going to win again" as he made for his favourite room at the Hôtel du Vieux Morvan and a large slice of its celebrated gâteau.

M. Chirac and his wife, Bernadette, also travelled home to vote at Sarrazin in the Corrèze region where they own a chateau. Asked by some supporters standing on his left to give them a smile, the conservative Prime Minister quipped: "I very rarely look left, but I'll make an exception for you this time."

Among the more prominent contenders eliminated in the first round two Sundays ago, M. Raymond Barre turned out on his home ground in Lyons, courteous and jovial as ever.

Voting in the 15th arrondissement in Paris, M. Jean-Marie Le Pen—just back from starting at a right-wing rally in Rome—took papers marked for M. Mitterrand and M. Chirac into the booth, where he remained for some time. "This is a secret vote," he told journalists when he emerged. "You'll never know which of the two forms I've still got on me."

Elsewhere in the country, the 38 electors of Bourcenis in the Forez region maintained the sensible village tradition of voting *en bloc* as soon as the booth opened "so we can enjoy the rest of the day". Half a world away, in troubled New Caledonia, there were a few incidents as mainly white residents cast their votes.



President Mitterrand and M. Chirac, together for the last time yesterday after their two years of power-sharing, during a ceremony commemorating Victory in Europe.

Union seeks to recruit Sealink in P&O battle

By John Spicer, Employment Affairs Correspondent

Leaders of the National Union of Seamen are trying to exploit differences between P&O and Sealink management in a bid to reopen talks which could lead to agreement in the 14-week-old ferry dispute.

The union made this clear yesterday as more services began to operate round the coast and strikers at Dover rejected Sealink's latest peace moves.

After a 45-minute meeting of the Dover port committee in the morning, Mr Roger Wilkins, deputy general secretary of the NUS, called on Sealink to embark on a commercial war with P&O.

He said: "If Sealink were to say to us that they were prepared to take on P&O European Ferries commercially, using the port of Dover and the Calais route in particular, we would have put together a deal with them on that basis."

Mr Wilkins said the union had left Sealink in no doubt that it wanted a more positive approach from the company during the five hours of talks at the offices of ACAS, the

advisory, arbitration and conciliation service, on Saturday.

The NUS sees Mr Sherwood, chairman of British Ferries, which owns Sealink, as its champion in the fight

the scheme at yesterday morning's meeting. Mr Sam McCuskie, the NUS leader, asked why the union would not accept the offer, said: "We are not in the business of splitting the membership".

The Dover port committee is meeting again at the TUC at 5pm today but Mr Charles Lennox-Conyngham, Sealink's chairman, made it clear that the meeting would be too late. He said if there was no answer to the company's offer by this morning's deadline, he would assume it had been rejected.

The union is hoping that the animosity and rivalry between Mr Sherwood and Sir Jeffrey will work in favour.

Mr Sherwood, whose company won a High Court injunction against the NUS leading to a fine of £150,000 and sequestration of the union's assets because of secondary action, is angry that his Dover ferries are being picketed while P&O vessels are sailing. He has persistently called on Sir Jeffrey to return to the negotiating table.

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Gibraltar team flies in to see new witnesses

From Tony Dawe and Dominique Searle in Gibraltar and Ian Smith in Manchester

Four new witnesses to the shooting of three IRA terrorists by the SAS in Gibraltar have been traced, inquiries by *The Times* have found.

All are British tourists who were visiting the Rock at the time of the killings. They include a man who was reportedly so close to the shootings that he received a flesh wound from a ricocheting bullet.

Gibraltar police will fly to Britain, possibly this week, to interview the injured man and the other holidaymakers.

The police had planned to rely on local witnesses at next month's coroner's inquest. However, the controversy after the *Thames Television* programme, *Death On The Rock*, has forced them to widen their inquiries.

The programme included an interview with Mrs Carmen Proetta, whose flat overlooked the scene of the killings, who said that Mair-ead Farrell and Danny McCann were trying to surrender when they were shot.

Initial evidence from the new witnesses is understood to contradict Miss Proetta's statement. It will boost the confidence of ministers in Britain and Gibraltar who believe that the inquest will vindicate the SAS action.

Government sources suggested immediately after the deaths that the SAS officers were forced to shoot because of suspicious movements by the terrorists when they were challenged and fears that they were carrying a remote control device to detonate a car which they had parked in the colony 20 minutes earlier.

The deaths led to attacks on the Government by Spanish and Irish ministers who accused it of having a "shoot-to-kill" policy. Two television programmes on the killings have in turn led to attacks by the Government on the media for attempting "trial by television".

The most surprising element of information gathered by *The Times* is the existence of a witness who was wounded

in the incident. The Gibraltar authorities insisted after the shooting that there had been no casualties except for the three terrorists.

However, the new witness did not go to hospital immediately after the shootings. He returned to his holiday hotel believing that he had a minor scratch on his stomach. He went to a hospital only after the wound swelled up overnight.

The man, who comes from the North of England, attended the out-patients department of St Bernard's

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Hospital, Gibraltar, where doctors called the police who subsequently took a statement.

Both the hospital and the travel company he was with have refused to discuss the incident. Staff at the hotel confirmed the man's existence and said they heard other members of his party discussing the wound.

In the evening after the shooting, the holidaymaker recounted his experience to another British holiday couple, a publican and his wife who were sitting late in the lounge of the hotel where they were staying.

The publican told *The Times* yesterday that the man had opened his shirt and showed them a circular mark the size of a 10p piece two inches above his navel.

"Until that moment, my wife and I had known nothing about that morning's tragedy," the publican said.

"Apparently the man, a well spoken, slimy-built, family man, and his wife, a broadly built and very jolly woman with glasses, were on their way to the town centre for morning tea when the trouble began."

"First thing they noticed were two youths on a motor-cycle stopped outside a garage intently studying a map, obviously lost or uncertain of their way."

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WIN £74,000

With no £8,000 weekly prize winner on Saturday, Portfolio Accumulator rises today to £74,000. Portfolio offers two chances—the daily prize or, if your number is higher than the daily total, the contents of the Accumulator fund.

INGENUITY

Today marks the start of the second week of INGENUITY, a daily game devised to challenge not only the contestants' general knowledge but also their powers of detection. Six sets of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, together worth more than £13,000, await the winners.

The game is being played over 18 days, with 10 questions a day. Today's game: page 17.

INGENUITY

Rowntree plea

The Government will be asked in Parliament today to intervene to stop Nestlé's £2.1 billion bid for Rowntree, the confectioner.....Page 23

Power link

France's state electricity operation is planning an additional cross-Channel link in a bid to capture more of the British market.....Page 23

Stark's double

Ian Stark of Scotland won the Whitbread Trophy and became the first to finish both first and second at the Badminton horse trials.....Page 42

THESEQUEST

The spaghetti of cables needed for data, voice and picture services in the office and home is being replaced by a single plug-in-the-wall connection, says a Special Report on communications. Pages 29-33

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Teachers plan strike action

By Sarah Thompson, Education Reporter

One of the largest teachers' unions was working hard to destroy the nation's last vestige of respect for teachers.

The NAS/UWT is balloting members between May 23 and June 9 on a call for a half-day stoppage in the week beginning June 20.

The action is in protest at the Government's 4.25 per cent pay offer, which the union says is only half the average white collar pay rise this year.

In the week targeted for action by the union's 124,000 members, GCSE examina-

tions will be drawing to a close and A-level exams will be starting.

Mr Fred Smithies, the NAS/UWT general secretary, said the strike would "not have any harmful impact on exams" but said he would not give details of plans until members had been consulted.

It is expected that members who are needed because of their particular subject—for examinations such as language orals, may be allowed to opt out of the strike, the first

Continued on page 22, col 1

Rock fall kills three in Cumbrian pothole

By David Cross

Three potholers were killed by a fall of rocks underground near Kirkby Lonsdale in Cumbria at the weekend.

Cumbria police said that the alarm had been raised early yesterday, when three of a group of four potholers had failed to return from an exploration of the Ease Gill system at Kirk Bull pothole on Saturday morning.

After combing the system throughout the night and finding a rope ladder still in position, the cave rescue service from Clapham found

three bodies in a location known as the Assembly Hall at 8am on Sunday.

The three people who died were a man aged 45, from North Yorkshire, a man aged 30 from West Yorkshire and a woman aged 27 from Cumbria. All three were married.

The alarm was raised by the fourth member of the team who returned to the surface on Saturday afternoon.

The cave rescue service, mountain rescue experts and police worked most of Sunday to locate the bodies.

Russell Harty, conscious again, sends thanks

By Robert Matthews

Russell Harty, the broadcaster, yesterday regained consciousness, five days after being admitted to hospital with hepatitis B and acute liver failure.

He is still seriously ill in St James's Hospital, Leeds. He has been on a life support system in an isolation ward since his admission.

At a press conference at the hospital yesterday it was said that Mr Harty "wanted to thank people for the many 'get-well' messages and flowers he had received. Professor Monty Losowsky, head of the hospital's department of medicine, said Mr Harty had probably contracted the virus while travelling abroad.

Hepatitis could be transmitted

when the skin was punctured by a mosquito or bed bug bite.

Professor Losowsky said most people treated at St James's for the virus had recently been abroad. Mr Harty has recently completed a television series, *Russell Harty's Grand Tour*, in which he travelled widely throughout Europe.

Professor Losowsky said he was optimistic whenever a patient regained consciousness but "that patient's problems would be by no means over at that stage. There are many more disasters that can happen."

"Communication remains difficult with Mr Harty. He still needs a good deal of peace and quiet, but he does want his gratitude to be known."

Mr Harty's improvement illustrates

the big advances in recent years in the treatment of patients suffering from severe forms of hepatitis B.

In the early 1970s one in five patients survived an attack of hepatitis severe enough to put them into a coma but the survival rate is now more than twice as good.

That was because of the better understanding doctors now have of the complications that can occur with hepatitis.

The liver damage suffered by patients with the disease is caused not by the virus, but by the body's own disease-fighting system, which tries to rid itself of the virus by destroying the affected parts of the organ.

As a result, young, fit people contracting the disease can suffer most.

Toxins are released by the affected liver which interfere with the chemical balance in the brain, leading to coma and respiratory failure. Damage to the kidneys can also be caused by the disease.

According to Professor Adrian Eddleston, a leading expert on liver disease at Kings College Hospital, London, the careful monitoring of body fluids, early use of ventilators, and in some cases kidney dialysis machines have led to patients enjoying a much improved chance of recovery with the disease.

The ability of the liver to repair itself gave patients who have suffered badly from hepatitis excellent prospects for a full recovery in the long term.

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Checkland wants a public figure to be BBC's ombudsman

By Richard Evans and Richard Ford

The BBC is considering the appointment of an independent ombudsman to handle complaints from aggrieved viewers and listeners.

At the same time the Prime Minister's press secretary, Mr Bernard Ingham, has clashed with the deputy leader of the Labour Party over journalistic ethics.

Mr Michael Checkland, the corporation's director general, has asked for a study into the options from Miss Patricia Hodgson, head of the corporation's policy and planning unit. He hopes to recommend the idea to BBC governors later this year.

About forty newspapers in the United States and Canada have ombudsmen who deal with a high volume of complaints and often insist on corrections, or find other outlets for annoyed readers to "let off steam" in the columns of the papers.

The nearest television equivalents are at CBS and ABC, which have vice-presidents of news practices, but they are part of the television channels' management teams. Mr Checkland is determined that any BBC ombudsman should be independent, and preferably a well-known public figure.

He or she would probably be appointed for two years at a time, and be supported by a small secretariat to help to investigate complaints.

One of the difficulties to be resolved is defining the precise remit of the proposed watchdog. The ombudsman would have to steer clear of interfering with the existing accountability of BBC management and governors to the public.

A £650,000 television drama about John "Oxley" the pianist, could be banned by the Musicians' Union at a meeting on Wednesday. The union will decide whether to regard *Witnes*, being made for the BBC2's Screen Two, as a BBC production although it is being co-produced by an independent film company. Mr Kevin Christie, head of Ideal Communications Film and Television, has said he will scrap the project if the union does not accept a proposal to work under the cheaper agreement which applies to independent films.

and, externally, with the present role of the Broadcasting Complaints Commission and, in extreme circumstances, the law courts.

However, BBC chiefs believe there is a crucial gap within the existing framework involving the areas of right of reply and fairness, which are not dealt with satisfactorily, and where an ombudsman could play an important role. The job is unlikely to clash with the functions of the Broadcasting Standards Council, the Government's proposed television watchdog.

Mr Checkland's plans reflect the enthusiasm within the higher echelons of the BBC for ensuring the corporation is as accountable as possible — and seen as such. The BBC would pay for the ombudsman and his staff.

The ombudsman idea, floated recently in a Royal Television Society lecture delivered by Mr John Birt, the BBC's deputy director general, comes at a time when Britain's broadcasters are under ex-

treme pressure from the Government to be more "responsible".

There is also a growing move within the newspaper industry, and outside, for stricter controls on the journalistic excesses of some tabloids.

In a rare on-the-record interview at the weekend, Mr Bernard Ingham, press secretary to the Prime Minister and a former journalist on *The Guardian*, said the standards of the media had declined "to the point of institutionalized hysteria".

Mr Ingham said: "There is nothing wrong with the British media that a renewed respect for facts, objectivity and fairness rather than the false gods of invention and malice would not cure".

Mr Roy Hattersley, deputy leader of the Labour party, accused Mr Ingham of acting like "an hysterical" in accusing others of hysteria and said the Government was using democratic methods to stifle free speech and free reporting.

He has written to Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, demanding to know why Mr Ingham is acting as if he were Home Secretary and a member of the Cabinet rather than an unelected civil servant.

Mr Hattersley is demanding to know whether the Home Secretary agrees with the views of the Prime Minister's press secretary on the issue of the media and broadcasting authorities.

Mr Ingham denied yesterday that the Government intended to give the proposed Broadcasting Standards Council greater powers to deal with abuses by the media.

De Savary's modest return to the water



Crime cut on target estates

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Crime has been greatly reduced on housing estates where it was rife, according to a report published by the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders.

Community support, with the local authority taking the initiative, and policing which is sensitive to local needs is responsible, according to a working group set up by the association's crime prevention advisory committee.

The report states that a

"proper level" of investment in buildings, services and facilities in rundown areas is essential if any impact on crime is to be made.

"Crime imposes an increasingly heavy burden on society", the report says. It calls for a preventive strategy in which the policing and management of local authority housing estates are planned in agreement with the wishes of residents.

Estates earmarked for ac-

tion included the Ocean estate in Tower Hamlets, east London. In 1983, policing in 12 areas on or near the estate was supplemented by 24-hour foot patrols and burglaries fell by 40 per cent.

The Pepys estate in Deptford, south-east London, reported a sharp drop in crime after the GLC called in Nacro's Safe Neighbourhoods Unit. Between 1984 and 1985 burglaries on the estate dropped by 54 per cent and auto-crime by 60 per cent.

Off-duty: Mr Peter De Savary, the yachtsman and entrepreneur who is spearheading Britain's £10 million challenge for the America's Cup in September this year in partnership with Blue Arrow, taking to a more modest craft yesterday to row around Loch Sunart, western Highlands. Behind is the Scottish castle he has bought as a retirement home.

Mr De Savary, aged 44, whose business interests span the leisure industry, oil exploration and property, recently bought a casino group for £90 million and Land's End for £6.2 million.

Now he is the owner of the 14-bedroom, Victorian-built

Glenborrowdale Castle on the shores of Loch Sunart, opposite the Isle of Mull.

Returning to the jetty after his row around the loch, he spoke of his love for boats, "large ones or small, I just don't mind".

He has just finished renovating the castle, which he bought last autumn. Last weekend he opened it as a hotel.

He said: "I definitely want to retire by the age of 50. I would really love to devote some time and energy to helping people who have been less fortunate than myself."

Photograph and report by Stephen Markeson

Summer flights threatened

By David Sagstad

A weekend logjam of flights to Spain, delaying thousands of passengers, brought fears that holidaymakers could face huge delays throughout the summer.

The Civil Aviation Authority said air traffic controllers in Barcelona "kept opening and shutting" Spanish air space on Saturday, causing a backlog of flights throughout Europe, including delays of up to 20 hours in Britain.

Although Spanish air traffic controllers insisted yesterday that they took the action in the interests of passenger safety because Spain's air space was becoming too congested, the real reason appeared to be a work-to-rule by the controllers at Barcelona and Palma over the Spanish government's failure to meet the terms of a work-and-conditions package agreed last year.

An estimated 10,000 people heading for Spain were delayed at Manchester, about a quarter of whom spent the night at the airport. There were delays of up to six hours at Gatwick. Passengers at Luton, Stansted and East Mid-

land airports were also delayed for several hours, although flights out of Heathrow were unaffected.

The airline is confident that new European aviation rules allow such flights between regional airports by airlines not registered in either of the countries being served.

British Airways is putting it to the test with a formal application to the Civil Aviation Authority for permission to operate a daily service beginning in Manchester and

which came along the line to France and ourselves".

● The Guild of Air Pilots and Air Navigators has called for the development of an international airport in the Bristol area to alleviate what it calls a "crisis of capacity" afflicting London's airports.

It says in a contribution to the Commons transport committee's inquiry into air safety that Heathrow and Gatwick can be expanded no further and that full development of Stansted will only partially relieve the congestion.

The Civil Aviation Authority said last night: "Barcelona air traffic controllers had to put on restrictions

picking up passengers in Lyons for onward travel to Milan.

After 1992, an airline will theoretically be able to fly wherever it wants within the community. Until now this has been prevented by European governments anxious to protect their own airlines.

Under new regulations approved by ministers last year however, it was agreed that any airline which could show it was developing a new service within the community which would help business should be allowed to operate.

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Expedition to try again in Everest climb

The tri-Service expedition team trying to become the first Britons to conquer the north face of Everest will make a second attempt for the summit this week.

Staff Sergeant Merv Middleton, of the Army, and Lieutenant Steve Bell, of the Royal Marines, will set out from Camp Six today.

Tomorrow, the second party, Commander Richard Pelly, of the Navy, and Captain Nigel Williams, Captain Johnny Garrett and Corporal Luke Hughes, all from the Army, will make its attempt.

Last week's attempt was called off when the four-man team had to turn back because of lack of oxygen.

Major John Fitzgerald said at the expedition's headquarters at Aldershot yesterday: "They are confident they will succeed this time".

Offices get warning on legionnaires' disease

By Robert Matthews, Technology Correspondent

Scientists investigating the outbreak of legionnaires' disease at the BBC's headquarters in Portland Place, London, yesterday issued an urgent warning of the dangers of infection from office cooling systems being switched on for the summer.

The team, led by the City of Westminster's environmental health department, said that engineers should ensure air conditioning systems of buildings are cleaned before being operated.

The bacterium responsible for the disease, which causes a type of pneumonia which can be fatal, is known to grow in poorly maintained cooling circuits of ventilation systems.

More than a dozen buildings in the vicinity of Portland Place have been checked and disinfected. Scientists say

there is no further risk.

The outbreak at the BBC has led to 64 suspected cases, 36 of whom are in hospital. Nine patients are said to be seriously ill.

The team expects to see more cases emerge, as the disease has a 10-day incubation period. District medical officers throughout the country will today receive an appeal from Dr Ronald Oliver, deputy chief medical officer of the Department of Health, to help to identify other victims who were near Portland Place from mid April to May 2.

"Any patients in hospital, or admitted over the next two weeks, with pneumonia should be investigated as to whether they could be associated with this outbreak of legionnaires' disease".

War memorials in danger

By David Cross

Memorials to those killed in the First World War are often badly damaged or almost inaccessible, according to Mr Derek Boorman, who has investigated a thousand memorials in the past year.

Mr Boorman said vandalism and neglect had caused many to be destroyed. Many others were covered in graffiti and brass nameplates had been stolen.

"There is even a case in the West Country of a memorial hall being in danger of demolition because of the need, the local council, finding the maintenance costs too high", he said.

One of the worst cases was at Blackley, Greater Manchester, where four bronze

statues holding badges representing the branches of the armed services had been removed, along with a bronze wreath. Much of the stone-work was covered in graffiti.

Mr Boorman will publish details of about 300 memorials which are most at risk, under the title, *At the Going Down of the Sun*, to mark the seventh anniversary of the signing of the armistice on November 11.

He said one of the biggest problems, which was highlighted in recent letters to *The Times*, was the absence of a national inventory of war memorials.

Virtually every town and village had at least one memorial to those who died

during the two world wars. However, they were in the care of many different authorities.

Mr Alan Borg, director of the Imperial War Museum, said: "I have long believed that a national data base should be established."

"The task is finite, manageable and comparatively inexpensive. Unfortunately, however, it is no one's responsibility and hence is virtually impossible to fund from established sources."

Proceeds from the sale of Mr Boorman's book will aid the British Legion to foster greater interest in the memorials and to raise funds to maintain and protect them.

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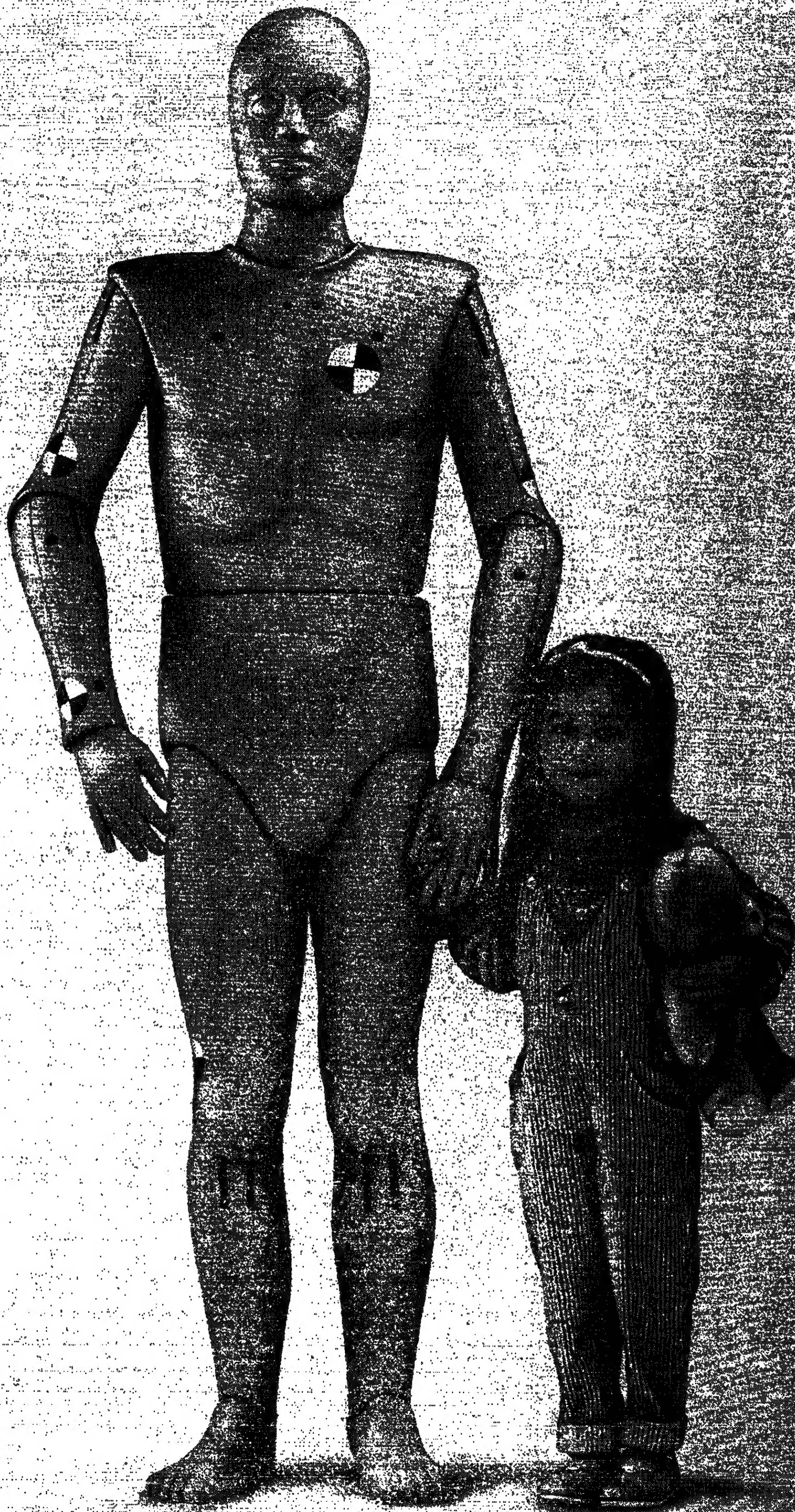
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VOLVO

Patched up repairs and out of date buildings create debts Hospitals will sell off surplus property

By Staff Reporters

Senior National Health Service managers have been ordered to explain why they are failing to save an estimated £500 million a year from the proper handling of big stocks of real estate. They face rigorous examination today by the Commons public accounts committee over a National Audit Office report showing that health authorities are holding on to valuable surplus property and incurring expensive bills for inadequate maintenance.

A fifth of the districts in England have confirmed that almost half their land holdings are surplus to requirements. In one Lancashire health region, the surplus is as high as 78 per cent. In south-east Staffordshire, it is 60 per cent.

The Times has looked at three examples of the kind of estate management which has upset the office, and at one which is setting a high standard.

Repeated makeshift patching of a flat roof at Birmingham's Queen Elizabeth Hospital, run by the Central Birmingham Health Authority, has led to an extra bill of £1 million to repair damage caused by water leakage.

The additional bill was described as unnecessary in a National Audit Office report. However, the Central Birmingham Health Authority said that it was unavoidable as there was not sufficient funds in the early 1980s for a full replacement roof at the 50-year-old hospital. As a result, water seeped through the patched repairs, causing steel girders to expand and damage brickwork.

Mr David Edwards, general manager of the authority, said it faced the choice of spending money on maintenance or patient care. He said: "We are now picking up bills caused by earlier inadequate maintenance. We are faced with inadequate funding and old building stock. We have a maintenance backlog of £34 million, and need to spend £2 million a year, but we can only afford £1 million."

Private companies can take only a further 6 per cent of the health care market because those who need health care most are those least able to afford insurance, according to the Institute of Health Services Management.

A paper by Mr George Orros, published today, says it would be difficult to raise the 14 per cent private share of the health care market, including drug charges, beyond 20 per cent, even with big changes in managing and financing. Private health care, excluding drugs, makes up only 7 per cent of the total market.

Mr Orros, of the Institute of Actuaries, says that even with the introduction of health

management units, where independent groups buy care for registered patients, the growth in the private sector would fail to match the size of the market in some European countries.

He says: "The people who use the health service most are the elderly, the chronically sick and the young. These are the people least likely to afford private health insurance."

Potential Role of Private Health Insurance (Institute of Health Services Management, 75 Portland Place, London W1; free).

● A series of relay marches, organized by the TUC and covering more than 1,200 miles, will mark the fortieth anniversary of the National Health Service on July 5.

defects, such defects as were found last March "would not occur overnight".

The Mid Glamorgan District Health Authority has paid £220,000 to maintain and patrol Cefn Mably Hospital, near Cardiff, since its elderly patients were moved five years ago.

The health authority, as leaseholder, has fallen foul of an agreement which obliges it to maintain the buildings until the owners, Eagle Star Insurance, find a buyer.

The site, in remote country, became unsuitable as a hospital. Eagle Star says that partly because of difficult access it is taking a long time to find a buyer, who would probably want to obtain planning permission for residential use.

The company said: "It is a listed building and the health authority could not let it fall down. It has been costly for them, but they had no other option as leaseholders."

In the past six years, Sutton and Merton District Health Authority, Surrey, has become a case study for Department of Health and Social Security training in property handling.

Mr Richard Lattimer, the authority's district manager, often using what he acknowledges as lateral thinking, has raised

£1.8 million by selling off one hospital in Wimbledon. The impending sale of two more, at Cheam and the Wandle Valley, will raise an estimated £8 million.

He says the result is better care for patients in new units, cheaper maintenance and hospital services and the acquisition of valuable capital to fund future projects.

Mr Lattimer said: "After the success of the first sale, we realized that such schemes made extraordinarily good financial sense."

"We looked at Cheam Hospital, which had 80 or 90 geriatric patients in turn-of-the-century buildings on a nice site in the middle of a residential area. We were able to move the patients to two other new extensions to other hospitals for an outlay of £750,000."

"The value of the land was estimated to be worth between £4 million and £5 million a year ago, and will have appreciated since then."

"Our third project involved a grotty building with long-stay patients. To try to make it better was just money down the drain, so we decided to move the patients into better conditions and sell the site, which we shall do for a good price in about a year's time."

"The money will go a very long way to transferring a children's hospital in Carshalton to St Helier, where there is a large site. Money from the sale of the land in Carshalton will, of course, help on the next project, and so on."

Ironically, Sutton and Merton has become a victim of its own success. By the complicated formula used to assess annual financial needs for health authorities, the area has been given about £3 million less in the past few years because its resources are seen to be improving.

Mr Lattimer said: "People are taking money away from us to give to the other authorities that are strapped for cash. Unfortunately, some of those receiving our money are not doing the things they ought to be doing and should be called upon to demonstrate that they are prepared to try what we have been doing for the past few years."



Ruling on refugee

The Court of Appeal will decide this week whether an illegal Sri Lankan immigrant who has taken refuge in a church should be forcibly removed and deported.

Viraj Mendis, aged 32, a Tamil separatist supporter (above), who has been in Britain for 15 years, has taken sanctuary in the vestry of the Church of the Ascension at Hulme, south Manchester, for more than 16 months.

He is appealing against a Home Office deportation or-

der which he claims will mean he could suffer persecution or physical danger.

Mr Timothy Ranton, Minister of State at the Home Office, said yesterday the concept of sanctuary no longer existed in law.

"We reserve our right to secure the removal of any immigration offender who has taken refuge in a church or temple, although it has not been thought necessary to do so in any case to date", he said.

Beaton designs go under the hammer

A final consignment of designs from Sir Cecil Beaton's studio is to be sold at Christie's in June.

There are 230 lots of stage and costume designs, portraits and fabric designs, many featuring women with parasols and men in periwigs.

They belonged to Miss Eileen Huse, who died last year. She was his secretary when he died in 1980.

Christie's sold the contents of Beaton's home, Radkiss House, near Salisbury, Wiltshire, in 1980 for more than £400,000. In 1984, under Miss Huse's instructions, it disposed of much of his studio.

The forthcoming sale includes many works Miss Huse retained for herself, as well as original artwork for his books.

SALEROOM

by Sarah Jane Checkland
Art Market Correspondent

including his spoof, *My Royal Past*.

There will be his designs for *Lady Windermere's Fan*, from 1945, acclaimed by a critic at the time as "the most brilliant and striking that have been seen on the stage for years", and *School for Scandal*, 1949.

There will be his Oscar winning designs for *My Fair Lady*, replete with rows of women in huge picture hats, one surveying the track at Ascot through binoculars.

An arbiter of fashion for more than 40 years, Beaton's name is now synonymous with the Bright Young Things of the twenties. It remains to be seen whether, with its recent diet of Andy Warhol and Liberace, the art market retains its appetite for his



Detail from Beaton's Ascot scene in *My Fair Lady*

sugary style of draughtsmanship. Designs are estimated at between £200 and £1,000, with a total of about £120,000.

Miss Huse left the Cecil Beaton collection of royal photographs to the Victoria and Albert Museum.

In Geneva, corks were popping on Saturday night as Christie's launched a week's auction in the city with a large sale of fine and rare wines. A total of Sw Fr455,995 (£175,383) lived well up to expectations although 22 per cent was unsold.

One bottle which will doubtless remain safely stopped from some time yet is the jeroboam of 1921 Chateau Mouton-Rothschild, which commanded the top price of Sw Fr17,600 (£6,770) exceeding the estimate by some £1,000. It is rare to find a wine of this age in a bottle this large (the jeroboam stands 44 cms high) and Christie's was careful to say that the condition of the wine could not be guaranteed.

The buyer, a private American collector, went on to push prices well over the estimate to gain most of the other top lots, nearly all claret. A case of 1959 Mouton-Rothschild went for Sw Fr7,150 (£2,750) and a magnum of Mouton 1945 for Sw Fr4,840 (£1,862). Even a case of Pomerol of recent vintage, Chateau Petrus 1982, fetched Sw Fr8,250 (£3,173).

The elections at home kept French bidders away in droves for Christie's Sunday sale of modern illustrated books, mostly in French, of which 37 per cent remained unsold. The slightly disappointing sum raised was Sw Fr510,400 (£196,308), and the bidding, being nearly all commissioned or by telephone, made for an uneventful sale.

A top price of Sw Fr71,500 (£27,500) was well within the estimate for *Un Pelerin de Angkor* by Pierre Loti with illustrations by Paul Jouve (Paris 1930). Here, as with all the top lots in this sale, the attraction was more the decorative binding than the pictures inside. Red morocco with tooled borders of gold and green filigree was surmounted by an important lacquered panel by Jean Dunand, showing an elephant in full ceremonial dress.

The second top price of Sw Fr44,000 (£16,923) went for a morocco bound volume by Paul Eluard, illustrated by Valentine Hugo, the multi-coloured abstract whorls on its cover again giving a strong flavour of Paris in the 1930s.

Farmers' plea resisted

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

The government is determined to resist claims from Welsh and Cumbrian sheep farmers who say they have not been adequately compensated for losses suffered as a result of restrictions imposed after the Chernobyl nuclear explosion more than two years ago.

In evidence to the Commons Agriculture Committee, published today, the Ministry of Agriculture sets out the steps it took in the aftermath of the disaster.

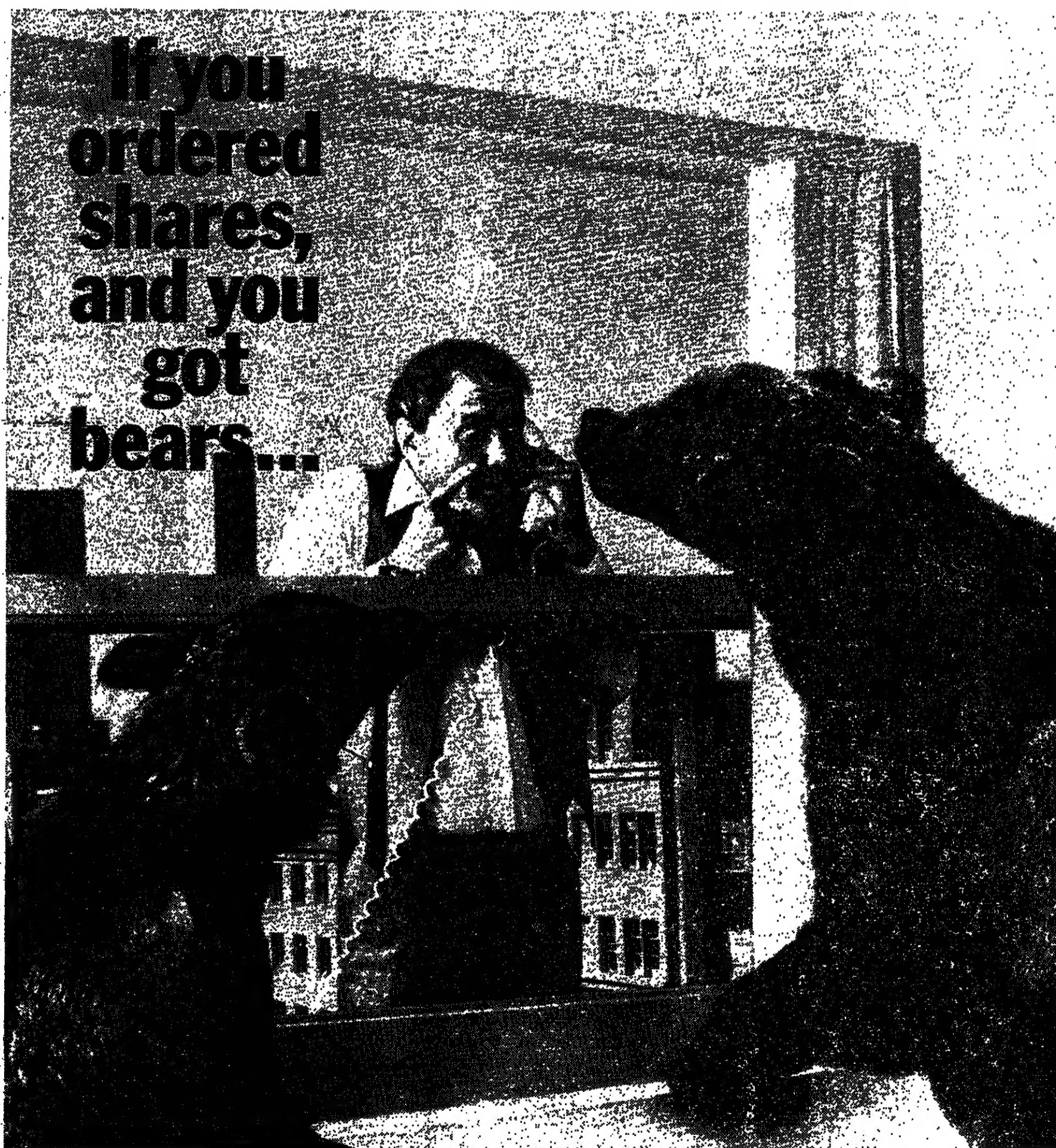
They included controls — some of which are still in force — on the movement and slaughter of sheep from contaminated pastures.

It rejects accusations of delay and incompetence from the County Landowners' Association, the National

Farmers' Union and environmental groups. It says more than £5 million has been paid and that extra costs and market losses resulting from continuing restrictions will be made up.

● The Transport and General Workers' Union has told the Ministry of Agriculture that many farming jobs are likely to be lost as a result of land being taken out of production to reduce food surpluses.

● Concern about health risks from food additives is one of swiftest to the greater danger of food poisoning, a nutritionist says in a book published this week. Dr Vernon Whelock, head of the Food Policy Research Unit at Bradford University, says that in 1986 more than 22,000 cases of bacterial food poisoning were notified.



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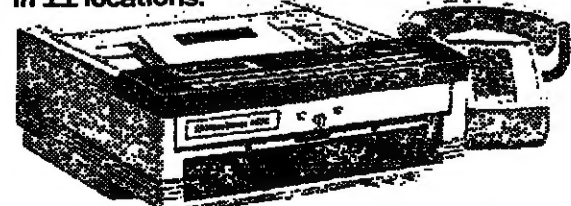
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Universities face drive to ban research on defence

Lecturers and students at universities and colleges are to mount a campaign to try to halt military research at academic institutions.

The move comes after a pressure group disclosed that nuclear and space weapons projects were being carried out in campus laboratories.

The Campaign Against Military Research on Campus says the most controversial project is one funded by the Atomic Weapons Research Establishment at Aldermaston, Berkshire, into the "dynamics of the fissile material" — the explosive material in a nuclear weapon.

It is being carried out at Imperial College, London, by Professor Brian Spalding in the computational fluid dynamics unit. The project is designed to increase understanding of the Raleigh Taylor instability effect, which could lead to a greater control of nuclear explosions and their after effects.

Aldermaston's mathematical physics department, which has a key role in the theoretical design of nuclear weapons and the initiation of weapon concepts, is behind the project.

Imperial College has the largest number of British and American military research contracts of any London college, the campus campaign says. Ministry of Defence contracts include research into the theoretical dynamics of nuclear weapons, aircraft structures, explosions, marine corrosion protection and optics.

The campaign, based in London, says all three universities and eight polytechnics based in the capital are involved in military projects which include projects on biological warfare, nuclear weapons and star wars technology.

Mr Rob Evans, of the campaign, said: "We aim to stop nuclear weapons research in London universities. We have targeted Imperial College, which is doing the most

military research. We hope to organize a boycott by academics at Imperial College of direct military research."

Miss Monica Hicks, of the Association of University Teachers, said: "We are totally opposed to nuclear weapons research at British universities and will be contacting members at Imperial College to remind them of our policy. We are concerned at the increasing number of Ministry of Defence-funded research projects at British universities."

Miss Vicky Phillips, president of the National Union of Students, said: "We fully support the campaign and will be working to stop research of this kind at universities."

The Ministry of Defence is funding 77 research contracts, worth £7.8 million, into chemical and biological warfare at 36 educational establishments.

Professor Spalding said: "There is nothing classified in our research. It is fundamental work on a common physical phenomenon, Raleigh Taylor instability. This is widespread and occurs when warm air rises from the earth. We are pleased to have the work funded by such capable scientists."

The research could have a number of beneficial applications, he said. It was related to controlled fusion reaction which was the ultimate solution to the world's energy problem.

Professor Jonathan Rosenhead, professor of operational research at the London School of Economics and founder member of the British Society for Social Responsibility in Science, said: "Increasing financial constraints on universities imposed by government is putting pressure on academics to get research funds from morally or politically dubious sources."

"The pressure to take military-related money is increasing. This is adversely affecting basic research priorities."

Leading article, page 15

Motorway repairs

Cyclists are urged to wear helmets

By Rodney Cowton, Transport Correspondent

Pressure is mounting for cyclists to wear safety helmets.

A recent article in the *British Medical Journal* claimed that three quarters of seriously injured cyclists suffered head injuries and last week, Mr Peter Bottomley, minister responsible for roads and traffic, called on cyclists to wear safety helmets and equipment to make them more visible.

Works until next Monday:

London and South-east

M1 London: contraflow, jns 4 and 5 (Edgware/Harrow). M1 Buckinghamshire: lane closures north of jn 14 (Newport Pagnell).

M25 Hertfordshire: lane closures, jns 24 and 25 (Potters Bar/A10).

M11 Essex: contraflow, jns 6 and 7 (M25/Harrow).

M11 London: southbound work, jns 5 and 4 (Loughton/A406).

M1 Essex: lane closures, jn 8 (Bishop's Stortford) and jn 10 (Duxford).

M20 Kent: lane restrictions, jns 11 and 12 (Hythe/Cheriton).

M25 Surrey: lane closures 7pm until 6.30am, jns 11 and 13 (Chertsey/Staines).

M40 Thames Valley: lane restrictions, jns 5 and 7 (Stokenchurch/Thame).

M4 Berkshire: lane restrictions westbound, jns 13 and 14 (Newbury/Hungerford).

Midlands

M5 Hereford/Worcester: contraflow, jns 5 and 6 (Droitwich/Worcester North).

Lane closures, jns 4 and 8 (Bromsgrove/M30).

M6 West Midlands: southbound entry slip from Salford Circus closed.

North

M6 Cheshire: contraflow, jns 16 and 17 (Kingsgrove/Sandbach).

Slip and link road closures at jns 21a and 22 (M62/Newton).

M6 Lancashire: lane closures between jns 26 and 27 (M58/Standish): contraflow be-

tween jns 29 and 31 (near Preston).

M61 Lancashire: northbound closed, jns 9 and 10.

M6 Cambridgeshire: northbound, jns 41 and 42.

M56 Greater Manchester: exit slips closed at jn 7 (Altrincham).

M62 Greater Manchester: lane restrictions, jns 12 and 15.

M62 Lancashire: lane restrictions, jns 21 and 22 (Millom/Ribblesdale).

M62 West Yorkshire: contraflow, jns 25 and 26 (Brighouse/M606 Bradford).

M63 Greater Manchester: single line, jns 3 and 6. Restrictions on Barton Bridge. Construction of flyover at Portwood roundabout.

M65 Lancashire: construction work at jn 13 (A683).

A1(M) South Yorkshire: contraflow and slip closures, A635 at Mex and A638 at Redhouse.

Wales and West

M4 Wiltshire: inside lane closed, jns 14 and 15.

M4 Aves: 2 lanes closed westbound, jns 18 and 19 (A49/Bristol).

M4 Gwent: lane closures, jns 25 and 26 (Caerleon/Newport).

M4 Mid Glamorgan: lane restrictions, jns 34 and 35 (Rhonda/Pen-coed).

M4 West Glamorgan: lane closures, jns 41 and 42 (Port Talbot/A483). Lane closures, jns 44 and 46.

M5 Gloucestershire: lane closures southbound, jns 9 and 12 (Tewkesbury/Gloucester).

M5 Aves: contraflow south of jn 14 (Thornbury).

M5 Somerset: lane closures and restrictions, jn 24 (Bridgwater) and jn 27 (Tiverton).

Scotland

M8 Lothian: hard shoulder only eastbound at jn 3 (A899). Eastbound entry slip at jn 3 closed.

M9 Central: southbound lane closures, jns 11 and 7 (Bridge of Allan/Kinross). Bridge: inside lane closed northbound, jns 5 and 6.

M74 Strathclyde: contraflow at jn 4 (M73).

M90 Fife: single line northbound carriageway at jn 1 (A90).

Information compiled and supplied by AA Roadwatch.

Police foot inquiry bill

By Craig Seton

The Home Office has been criticized for refusing to contribute to the £620,000 cost of the police inquiry it ordered last year into the Birmingham public house bombings.

The Devon and Cornwall and West Midlands forces have had to share the cost.

The Association of Chief Police Officers, the Association of County Councils and the Association of Municipal Authorities want the Home Office to issue new guidelines on how the cost of future police

inquiries it instigates should be met.

The bombings inquiry was ordered by Mr Douglas Hurd, Home Secretary, last year in preparation for the appeal.

It was carried out by officers from Devon and Cornwall who travelled to Birmingham to investigate alleged new evidence.

The Home Office said it had not met the costs of previous, similar inquiries, but already contributed to general policing costs through grants.

Punch in festive mood



Mr Punch is 326 years old and fighting fit — as Smokey the Clown shows Russell Brant, aged four, from Eltham, south London, at a festival held in Covent Garden yesterday to celebrate the puppet's birthday (Photograph: Bryn Colton).

WHITEHALL BRIEF by David Walker

The Treasury agrees to try opening a few more doors

Last week the Treasury, a department often regarded by the movement for greater freedom of information in Whitehall as the seat of black reaction, did something remarkably progressive.

It warmly endorsed recommendations from a group of MPs (which is unusual enough), recommendations which could, if followed through, make government much more open and accountable.

The proposals, from the Treasury and Civil Service committee and the public accounts committee, were that instead of the information spilling out of the Stationery Office in a sort of January orgy, with the publication of the Public Expenditure Plans, there should be a more ordered and relaxed presentation.

These presentations would culminate in the publication by each Whitehall department of an annual report on its doings, achievements and plans, timed to appear just before the Budget at the time of the estimates.

Pulling out the departmental chapters in Part II of the existing spending White Paper will not do; a new kind of report is envisaged.

These documents could be revolutionary in their effect. For the first time, in a single location, there would be a template on which departments' performances could be assessed; equally, each department would be given a common framework in which to describe and insist on its peculiarity. Either way, the accountability of government to the public would be greatly enhanced.

The Boards of Customs and Excise and Inland Revenue are already bound by statute to report annually.

The high point in the Ministry of Defence's publishing calendar is the Statement on the Defence Estimates, which usually appears in the summer. The Department of Education and Science's annual report is an invaluable source going back to the 1940s.

There is also an annual report on the National Health Service, instituted by Mr Norman Fowler. But it appears irregularly and is generally ignored.

The Home Office reports on the prison service; it publishes the annual report of the Chief Inspector of Constabulary; but there is no single emanation. The Welsh Office, the Department of Transport and the Department of Energy do not publish reports.

A vital question to be decided is how far the reports will be intended to enlighten and inform the public.

Professor Andrew Likierman, of the London Business School, a key adviser to the Treasury and Civil Service committee, says one group of consumers could and should be influential in determining what the departments put out in their new reports: the House of Commons committees on agriculture, education and science and so on.

Backbenchers are in a strong position to insist that the new reports are more than just vehicles for glossy pictures of ministers.



Professor Likierman, backing the backbencher

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France gives mandate to the centre

Mitterrand faces a crucial choice

By Philip Jacobson and Susan MacDonald, Paris

With M François Mitterrand back in the Elysée Palace for a second term, the political landscape of France is poised to change more radically than at any time since the coming of the Fifth Republic.

Already committed to the swift implementation of what he has been hailing on the campaign trail (with a characteristic lack of detail) as "a programme of national unity" for the country as it heads towards the challenge of 1992 and the single European market, Mitterrand will be out to swiftly demonstrate how he proposes to achieve it in the face of an opposition majority in the National Assembly.

The key factor will be his choice of Prime Minister, which he is expected to choose within the next 24 hours. If the National Assembly rejects his first candidate, Mitterrand warns he will dissolve it and ask the country to underwrite his own triumph by returning a Parliament with a working majority for the Socialist Party.

If the President decides to appoint a Prime Minister from within the Socialist ranks, two of the front-runners could be M Pierre Bérégovoy and M Michel Rocard.

Mitterrand chose M Bérégovoy, aged 62, as his election campaign manager, where his seriousness added weight to his carefully worded criticisms of M Jacques Chirac.

His appointment was obviously a sign of the faith the President places in him. He was an able and well-liked Minister of Finance from 1984 to 1986, when the Socialists lost the general election to M Chirac's conservative coalition.

Unlike many other top politicians, even on the left, M Bérégovoy is not a graduate of any of the elite higher edu-

cation schools. The son of a Ukrainian immigrant, he left school at 15 with a metal worker's diploma and went from working as a lathe operator's apprentice to working in the railways and on to a job in Gaz de France, where he rose to be one of its directors until the Socialists came to power in 1981.

He had joined the Socialist Party in 1971 after Mitterrand had moulded it into its modern form. Mitterrand took him on as his chief of staff when he was elected President in 1981, and shortly afterwards M Bérégovoy was able to show his skill in financial management as Minister of Social Affairs.

He turned a chronic social security deficit into profit by combining economies with pragmatism, which meant that some of his solutions, related more to strict Socialism, were more to strict Socialism.

A round, solid-looking man with a twinkle in his eye, he is one of the few Socialist ministers the Right have difficulty in criticizing.

Mitterrand owes a debt to M Rocard, who played the role of phoney Socialist presidential candidate before Mitterrand officially declared himself.

A dark-haired, personable man who enjoys speaking his mind, M Rocard, aged 57, is a consistently popular figure in opinion polls. Although the public like him, he is, conversely, not seen as a political heavyweight. Throughout the Socialist's five years in power he tried to make his opinions felt as a separate current within the party. Although he does have a certain following, according to *Le Monde* his political tactics have resulted in a slow slide backwards. After graduating from the



M Jacques Chirac won 90.3 per cent of votes in New Caledonia in the second round of the French presidential election yesterday (AFP reports from Nouméa). His record score left President Mitterrand with 9.7 per cent of the vote in the French South Pacific territory, where the main Melanesian separatist group had called for a boycott of the election. There was a 61.7 per cent turn-out at the polls, despite scattered violence and several separatist roadblocks. The Prime Minister was expected to visit New Caledonia, where he has the support of the majority settler community.

top Ecole Nationale d'Administration, his early career was in financial and economic administration. He was first elected to the National Assembly in 1969 and worked within the Socialist Party national executive during the 1970s.

In 1981 he was appointed Minister of Planning and in 1983 Minister of Agriculture. He is perhaps best remembered for the stand he took in resigning as a minister in 1985 because of the Government's decision to bring in proportional representation.

But people have been waiting for his comeback. Since 1985 he has often been a thorn in the side of the Socialist Party as at national executive meetings he tried to swing the party further towards the centre. That job has now been

achieved by M Mitterrand.

It has never been clear whether the public confrontation between M Rocard and M Mitterrand hides a private understanding on a role that serves M Mitterrand's purpose.

Since the first round vote, the name of M Jean-Louis Bianco, the President's trusty chief of staff at the Elysée, has also been mentioned. While he is very much "l'outsider" to borrow M Jean-Marie Le Pen's campaign slogan — you never can tell when M Mitterrand is going to spring one of his little surprises. Remember M Laurent Fabius? He was plucked from obscurity to become the Socialist Prime Minister at the age of 37.

Even given the conservative majority in the National Assembly, a handful of defections from centre-right factions within the Union for French Democracy would enable any of these three possible prime ministers to form a government and get through the summer on a fairly restrained programme. After that, insiders suggest, the Government would bring an important bill before the Assembly for a vote of confidence which in all probability would be lost, leading to parliamentary elections.

The obvious snag here is the risk of another conservative majority, perhaps rather larger this time, being returned by an electorate that seemed to find the previous example of collaboration of left and right less distasteful than *la classe politique*. In those circumstances, Mitterrand could well be tempted to settle for another spell of *cohabitation* with the Assembly as presently constituted.

M Chirac has sworn not to serve this President again, and although yesterday's defeat means he will be without a seat in the National Assembly

until he stands again, he should be able to keep in line the rest of the candidates in the ranks of the Rally for the Republic party.

What of M Raymond Barre as a possible candidate? His dignified and thoughtful campaigning before the first round — in which he did perfectly respectably *vis-à-vis* M Chirac — has left him with considerable moral authority on the right. But M Barre is also the hammer of *cohabitation*, guardian of the ideological purity of the right at 64, he is also getting on a bit, not quite the man, one suspects, to carry Mitterrand's banner into post-1992 Europe (even though the President is fully seven years older).

And what about M Giscard d'Estaing? The former President has been playing a decidedly wily game during the campaign, at times showing apparent interest in the nebulous concept of a broad left-right alliance, at others trundling along the orthodox anti-Mitterrand line (even appearing alongside M Chirac, the man who knifed him so clinically in 1981, in the final RPR rally last Friday).

There are those who argue that M Mitterrand's most cherished objective has been to undermine the legacy of General de Gaulle, replacing it with his own vision of a France in which the real hold on power shifts permanently from the traditional right to a new point somewhere not too far left of centre.

In a country which recent voting patterns suggest is still predominantly conservative, that will take some pulling off, even for *Le Florentine*. What a good many French now fear is that they could be in for a re-run of the dismal days of "revolving door cabinets" that so drained and weakened the nation under the Fourth Republic.

Hawke's crowning glory



The Australian Prime Minister, Mr Bob Hawke, cheering his winning choice in the Queen Elizabeth Stakes at Canberra races yesterday while the Queen looks on impassively.

Plea for Royal support

From Christopher Morris, Canberra

Thousands of Aborigines, angered because their demands for land rights have so far been ignored in Australia's bicentenary year, were converging on Canberra's new Parliament House today to take their protest directly to the Queen.

The Aborigines and many white supporters have travelled from all over Australia intent on seizing the last opportunity to demonstrate their dissent before the Royal visit ends tomorrow.

All police leave has been cancelled and reinforcements called in to counter any violence in the federal capital, though the Aborigines insisted that their protest would be peaceful.

However, Aboriginal ac-

tivist leader Mr Michael Mansell has been banned by the Prime Minister, Mr Bob Hawke, from attending the official opening of the new parliament by the Queen. He has vowed to gatecrash the ceremony to deliver a petition and to complain about the treatment of Australia's 300,000 Aborigines.

Mr Mansell expressed his anger at the ban. "This is the sort of behaviour I would expect from the local drunken racist at the pub, not from the Prime Minister."

At the weekend the Roman Catholic auxiliary bishop of Canberra, the Most Rev Patrick Power, and the Anglican Bishop of Canberra, the Right Rev Owen Dowling, joined thousands of Christians who

formed a human chain around the parliament after carrying a cross to the new building. The cross was made from wooden rails discovered recently at the site of the Myall Creek massacre. They were part of a corral in which dozens of Aboriginal women and children were slaughtered in 1838.

"Today we carry their cross in shame," said Bishop Power.

Most of the parliament building, which has taken seven years to complete at a cost of \$500 million, is under ground on a hill overlooking the capital.

The Queen was given a sneak preview of the building. Earlier she attended an ecumenical service at St Paul's Church in Canberra, organized by the Royal Commonwealth Society.

Le Pen rallies the heirs of Mussolini in Rome

From Roger Boyes Rome

To thunderous applause from a crowd of Italian neo-fascists, M Jean-Marie Le Pen spiced French election day with a tub-thumping speech full of racist rhetoric and jibes at his two great rivals, President Mitterrand and the Prime Minister, M Jacques Chirac.

"Whoever wins the election today, the arbiter will have been Ayatollah

Khomeini," he told the rally in Rome, referring to last week's negotiated release of three French hostages in Lebanon. After some routinely rude remarks to journalists, the extreme right-wing leader of the National Front left the rally to fly to Paris and cast his vote. His advice to his supporters was "on no account to vote for Mitterrand, and indeed I'm sure they won't".

The Italian neo-fascist party, the

MSI, was staging a rally to drum up support for local elections which begin at the end of this month; some seven million voters go to the polls and the MSI, which has a substantial 6 per cent of the national vote, believes it has good chances of expanding its local base. But it was clear yesterday that the hero of the MSI remains Mussolini rather than M Le Pen.

As the neo-fascist leader, Signor Gianfranco Fini, said yesterday:

"Mussolini is our way forward." But the Frenchman's philosophy is kindred, and his support for the Italian cause quite evident. Speaking in French M Le Pen said that: "Democracy is working against us in France: the population is declining while that of the Third World is rising. There are one billion Islamic people and this will have doubled in 12 years." The Third World, he said, would subvert and submerge Europe.

WORLD ROUNDUP

Lhasa massacre inquiry urged

British parliamentarians are to bring pressure for the massacre of up to 30 Tibetan monks by Chinese police in March to be raised before the United Nations Human Rights Commission (Andrew McEwen writes).

Reports at the time said 16 monks were shot or beaten to death and 840 arrested after protests. But a newspaper said yesterday that police stormed the main temple in Lhasa and clubbed to death 30 monks. Executions and beatings lasted several days. Lord Avebury, chairman of the parliamentary Human Rights Group, said he would ask Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, for information and seek to have it raised at the Commission's August meeting.

Kohl election blow

Bonn — Chancellor Kohl's Christian Democrats yesterday suffered a crushing defeat in a premature state election in traditionally conservative Schleswig-Holstein, where the Social Democrats won a landslide absolute majority (John England writes). Early computer predictions gave the Social Democrats under Herr Björn Engholm about 54 per cent of the vote, and 45 seats in the state assembly, an increase of almost 9 per cent on the previous poll last September and the party's best result in the state. The Christian Democrats of Herr Heiko Hoffmann, which had been in power for 38 years, were given about 33.6 per cent — down five seats to 28 — a loss of 9 per cent. The election was called to settle a deadlock in the 74-seat parliament after the last poll.

Mrs Mulroney hurt

Ottawa — Mrs Milla Mulroney, wife of Mr Brian Mulroney, the Canadian Prime Minister, was hit by a picket sign carried by one of several hundred demonstrators who confronted her and her husband in Moncton, New Brunswick, at the weekend (John Best writes).

The crowd closed in on the couple as they walked towards a curling rink where the Prime Minister was to address a Conservative Party gathering. Mr Mulroney said his wife had been "struck violently in the stomach" by a man protesting at the closure of the local railway repair depot.

Row over diplomat

Singapore (Reuters) — Singapore says it will challenge any attempt to displace an US diplomat ordered to leave was interfering in domestic politics. "If at any time these facts... are disputed, the Government will prove them," a statement said. Singapore described the US claim that First Secretary Mr Mason Hendrickson had not acted improperly as "a diplomatic fig leaf". Mr Hendrickson was ordered out because he allegedly tried to persuade lawyers to oppose the government in elections and had suggested that financial support would be no problem.

Tougher hijack laws

Kuwait (AFP) — Stiff new penalties for hijackers, including the death sentence, are to be introduced here, a Kuwaiti minister said in a newspaper interview published here yesterday. The Minister of State for Services Affairs, Isa Mohammad Ibrahim al-Mazidi, told the *al-Watan* newspaper that the country would soon pass the new laws by decree. The measures come after the hijacking on April 5 of a Kuwait Airways 747 while on a flight from Bangkok to Kuwait. The hijackers shot dead two Kuwaiti passengers.

Sikhs kill 13 workers

Delhi — Sikh terrorists killed 13 migrant labourers in Panipat, Haryana, on Saturday night (Kuldip Nayar writes). This is the third attack in Haryana, a Hindu state adjoining Punjab, and has increased tension between Sikhs and Hindus.

At least 29 people have died in recent violence in Haryana and Punjab and the Government fears retaliatory attacks against Sikhs elsewhere in the country.

Polish church plays go-between for strikers and the generals

From Richard Bassett, Gdansk

Thousands gathered yesterday round the red-brick Gothic church of St Bridget's in Gdansk. Through loudspeakers, Father Henryk Jankowski's voice boomed across the city — to the children playing by the canal, to the striking shipyard workers at the Lenin complex and to the militiamen adjusting their helmets and shields.

A week ago, when police intervened after a similar service at St Bridget's, Gdansk saw its worst violence for years. Yesterday, however, the congregation dispersed. "Go in peace. Walk home calmly," Father Jankowski's words echoed around the near-by houses.

In quiet dignity the crowd of some 8,000 people, who only five minutes earlier had been shouting "Solidarity! Solidarity! No freedom without Solidarity!", meekly obeyed.

They had heard the priest support Solidarity, the banned union, praise its besieged leader Mr Lech Walesa and denounce the authorities for trying to starve him and the 800 strikers in the Lenin shipyard into submission.

Given the traditionally volatile mood of the Poles, the hot spring weather and growing support for the strike, now entering its second week, the ignition point was predictably low.

In the biggest demonstration of militia force so far, black-bereted anti-terrorist units and water cannon stood

ready in side streets. At one point, as the crowd streamed back towards the railway station, it seemed as if the seizure of half a dozen youngsters by riot police might begin a violent conflict.

But heckling and jeering



Melo, Uruguay: On the second day of a four-country tour of Latin America, the Pope, left, yesterday kept up his strong defence of labour unions and workers' rights, a day after giving his support to strikers in his native Poland (Reuters reports). He said that strikes by Polish workers were justified and should not be ended by force, and called for economic and political changes to achieve true democracy and national sovereignty.

negotiations, which took place only after the Catholic Church had satisfied itself that it had obtained some guarantee that the strikers would not be immediately assaulted by riot squads or persecuted after leaving the shipyard.

This negotiating role has done much to restore the Church's prestige, which had slipped last week when, less than six hours after receiving similar guarantees for striking steelworkers at Nowa Huta, near Cracow, security forces broke into the plant and forcibly evicted the strikers.

The Church angrily denounced the use of force and the failure of the authorities to open any dialogue with the workers at Nowa Huta. Out-

side the Church hierarchy, accused the Government of duplicity.

From statements issued at the weekend, the Church has made it clear that the Government cannot risk ignoring it should it try to dispense with dialogue with Solidarity. Behind the Church's role in the crisis is its traditionally strong desire to avoid Pole being set against Pole.

In Gdansk yesterday, Mr Tadeusz Mozowicki, the former editor of the *Solidarity* weekly and the movement's adviser, was acting as the Church mediator in the latest round of negotiations.

Mr Mozowicki has been part of the talks between the management and the strike committee which, though not involving Mr Walesa directly, are crucial to relations between the authorities and the outlawed Solidarity movement.

Thanks to the Catholic Church, this fragile vehicle for compromise has come into being and may yet provide a solution to the crisis. Should it fail, few believe that next week's service at St Bridget's will end as peacefully as yesterday's.

WASHINGTON: The Polish Government's violent moves to put down labour protest have endangered the prospects of a resumption of direct American aid to Warsaw, according to a senior State Department official, Mr John Whitehead.

people from many persuasions here. There are Euro-Communists, social democrats, liberals, all types. We have a broad base."

Visit allowed: The long nightmare of Mr Vladimir Tufeld, a Russian Jewish engineer, and his desperately ill wife, Isolda, is to end on Friday (Andrew McEwen writes).

The Soviet authorities have agreed to allow him to visit her in an American hospital, after high-level approaches by the British and American Governments.

For five months Mr Tufeld, aged 60, has waited and worried in his Moscow flat, fearing that his wife would die without seeing him again. She was given permission to leave last December for an operation at an American hospital to remove a brain tumour, but has suffered complications.

All his requests to be allowed to join her were rejected because in the

Record cocaine seizure in Spain

From Harry Debelles, Madrid

Police confiscated one metric tonne of pure cocaine, the biggest amount ever taken in a single raid in Europe, and arrested four suspected drug traffickers, an Interior Ministry representative said yesterday in the northern city of San Sebastian.

The drug raid, carried out on Saturday, was part of a co-ordinated international effort to block attempts by drug barons, particularly in the Colombian city of Medellin, to make Spain the principal trans-shipment area for illegal drug traffic to Europe, police sources said in Madrid.

The shipment, found in what appeared to be an abandoned warehouse at Irun on the French border, brought the total of cocaine seized in Spain in the past six weeks to about two metric tonnes, an amount equal to the total captured in all of Western Europe last year, the sources added.

Once "cut" and distributed, the tonne of "coke" would have been worth about 15 billion pesetas (£75 million) on the illegal street market in Spain, police estimated.

One Colombian is among the four suspects held. The cocaine was packed in plastic bags in cardboard cartons.

Last April 23 the Civil Guard confiscated 562 kg of cocaine — at that time the largest amount ever taken in one raid in an abandoned concrete bunker built during the Spanish civil war half a

century ago on a beach near Barcelona. Last March 24 police in a Madrid suburb captured 325 kg of cocaine hidden inside panels for prefabricated buildings.

Police believe that drug traffickers have selected Spain as the new gateway to Europe because of its trade and travel links to Latin America; its long coastlines which are difficult to patrol; its relatively relaxed social attitudes and legislation; its limited drug control resources, and, above all, its thriving drug market. It is also a market in which tourists can be used to carry the illegal drugs to other parts of Europe.

One of the most ingenious ways of transporting cocaine was discovered just two months ago in Barcelona, according to a report published yesterday by *El País*. It consisted of chemically treating cocaine to turn it into a transparent film, which was then packed between panes of transparent plastic used to build small chests. No one knows how long this method was used before Barcelona police discovered the procedure after interrogating a Colombian chemist rounded up in a drug raid.

Other methods used to bring cocaine into the country involved packing it inside music records, between sheets of fine leather in briefcases, in packages of lithographs, in the intestines of horses, and even weaved into clothing fabric.

Defiant dissidents form Soviet opposition party

From A Correspondent Moscow

Dissidents defying arrest and intimidation from police and the KGB pushed on with plans to form an opposition political party yesterday in one of the boldest challenges yet to the policy of *glasnost* and the Communist Party's monopoly.

Dissident sources said at least 10 members of the newly formed Democratic Union were detained yesterday after leaving one of the three Moscow flats that are serving as discussion centres and makeshift headquarters for the union. The union announced its formation on Saturday during a news conference in a jammed Moscow flat.

Those detained as they left the meetings were released after several hours of questioning. More than 100 dissidents

representing groups from 14 cities held a second day of discussions yesterday aimed at formulating a co-ordinated policy of dissent through the starting an opposition political party. The dissidents have promised to release a party manifesto tomorrow at the end of their congress.

Uniformed and plainclothes police ringed all three venues, questioning dissidents as they entered and left the flat blocks.

The Soviet leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, has frequently called for more democracy and pluralism as part of his reform package to reverse the country's economic stagnation, but he has stated that the Communist Party will not relinquish power. The challenge presented by an opposition party is unprecedented in Mr Gorbachev's rule and is certain to give his conservative opposition more ammunition in its efforts to slow the reforms. The

founding document of the Democratic Union was blunt in its criticism of Communist Party rule: "We define the contents of our activity as political opposition to the present order," the document said. It added: "No one has the right to decide for the people what direction to follow, only the people themselves, according to their sovereign rights, can choose the way on the basis of agreement and free voting."

Mr Alexander Bogdanov, who travelled from Leningrad for the meeting, said: "This is a shock for our officials. This is a shock for Gorbachev. When they talk about *glasnost*, *perestroika* and democracy they talk about a programme inspired from the upper levels down. Here is *perestroika* from the grassroots level and they suppress it."

He added: "Gorbachev is afraid of real discussion. He is afraid of people and people's ideas. We have

people from many persuasions here. There are Euro-Communists, social democrats, liberals, all types. We have a broad base."

Visit allowed: The long nightmare of Mr Vladimir Tufeld, a Russian Jewish engineer, and his desperately ill wife, Isolda, is to end on Friday (Andrew McEwen writes).

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For five months Mr Tufeld, aged 60, has waited and worried in his Moscow flat, fearing that his wife would die without seeing him again. She was given permission to leave last December for an operation at an American hospital to remove a brain tumour, but has suffered complications.

All his requests to be allowed to join her were rejected because in the

past he had carried out government work which was considered secret. Now he has received a three-month temporary exit visa and is to fly to the US on Friday.

Yesterday he sent a message of thanks to Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, who interceded on his behalf, and to Mrs Thatcher. Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, was also involved.

Mr Tufeld broke the news in a telephone call to Mrs Joyce Simson of the Women's Campaign for Soviet Jewry in London, and she told the couple's son, Igor, who has stayed at his mother's bedside at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore.

Speaking from his flat in Moscow, Mr Tufeld said last night: "I have been waiting for this decision for 11 years. My wife is a little better though she remains on a respirator. He said that if she recovered the family would go to Israel."

Nato row fuels new Danish nationalism ahead of poll

From Christopher Follett, Copenhagen

Denmark goes to the polls tomorrow for its second general election in eight months after an unusually lively three-week campaign in which NATO has been the central theme.

The campaign has exposed divisions in Danish society over NATO's atomic arms policy, sparking anti-American feeling among Danes who feel bullied by their bigger allies.

Typical of the nationalistic strain is the election slogan of the Social Democrats, the biggest political party, in opposition since the ruling centre-right, four-party minority coalition of Mr Poul Schlüter, the Conservative Prime Minister, came to power in 1982. "Denmark decides for itself" is its message, and posters have been plastered all over Copenhagen portraying President Reagan and Mrs Thatcher with the text: "Two people who stand together in Danish politics".

An election placard for the far-left Socialist People's Party pursues the same xenophobic theme, showing the White House in Washington with the caption: "Everyone knows what the Danish Parliament building looks like".

Denmark's snap election over NATO policy was called last month after the Government was defeated on a Social Democrat resolution tightening Denmark's 31-year-old ban on nuclear weapons on board warships visiting Danish ports. NATO has reacted with alarm at the consequences of the resolution on its "flexible response" strat-

egies for reinforcing Denmark in times of international crisis or war.

A chorus of concern from Denmark's NATO allies, including warnings from the United States of a "sharp reaction" if Denmark puts the resolution into practice, has led left-wing parties to accuse London and Washington of making threats and meddling in domestic politics.



Mr Schlüter: Confident of retaining power tomorrow.

"We as a small country have the right to an opinion which may conflict with the views of the big Allied countries," Mr Svend Auken, the new Social Democratic leader said recently.

"We support membership of the Alliance but remain critical about NATO's present nuclear strategy which calls for the first use of atomic arms... We oppose the modernization programme for NATO's short-range nuclear weapons and we are working to establish a nuclear-free zone in the

Nordic region." This month sees the 25th anniversary of the launching by the late President Kekkonen of Finland of the concept of an internationally-recognized Nordic nuclear weapon-free zone. The Danish NATO crisis has fed new life into what had been a fading dream. A recent opinion poll showed that 82 per cent of Danes supported a nuclear-free Scandinavia, fuelling Social Democratic hopes of leading the country's next administration.

Predicting that his five-and-a-half year old centre-right minority coalition would continue in power, Mr Schlüter said: "The May election is a fateful one in which the future of Denmark's full membership of NATO is at stake. After the poll is over, we will set about reaching a broad political agreement on Danish foreign and defence policy. I am sure we can find a solution satisfactory to our allies."

"It was a question of conscience to take the NATO issue to the Danish electorate, Denmark's security is a matter of prime importance," the Prime Minister added.

Opinion polls have been conflicting but the latest survey carried out for yesterday's *Jyllands-Posten* newspaper suggests victory for the ruling Conservative-led coalition. The poll forecasts the six socialist parties winning 54 per cent of the vote compared to only 42 per cent for the socialist bloc.

With 1,196 candidates representing 12 parties seeking

election in a complex proportional representation ballot system, the result of tomorrow's poll remains unpredictable. Reliable analysts see three likely scenarios: the continuation of Mr Schlüter's ruling centre-right coalition, the establishment of a Social Democrat minority government under Mr Auken, or a broader constellation involving the small pivotal Radical Liberal Party of Mr Niels Helveg Petersen, which traditionally holds the balance and the key middle-ground in the 179-seat Folketing (parliament).

One of the small parties in Mr Schlüter's present four-party coalition — the Christian People's Party — could well fail to achieve representation in the new House, as could the Marxist-Leninist protest party, the Common Cause, led by Mr Preben Møller Hansen, chairman of the Danish Seamen's Union.

As usual in all elections in Denmark in the past 15 years, the joker in the parliamentary pack, the anti-tax Progress Party of Mr Mogens Glistrup, stands to play a key role. The party — which now increasingly campaigns on a Le Pen-style anti-immigrant stance in a country with only 2.7 per cent foreign residents — is tipped in the latest opinion poll to almost double its representation from its present nine members of parliament, reflecting the growing nationalistic strain in a country once so tolerant of Allied policies.

Marcos funeral ban protest



Supporters of former President Marcos, marching with a mock coffin to demand the deposed leader's return from exile in Hawaii so that he can attend his mother's burial. In a radio broadcast yesterday, President Aquino reiterated her decision to bar Mr Marcos from returning for the funeral of his mother, Josefa Marcos, who died last week aged 95 (Our Foreign Staff writes). But she said she may allow his children to attend the funeral. The 4,000 marchers, chanting "Marcos again" and waving signs saying "Let Him Come Home",

veered away from the Malacanang Palace, apparently to avoid confrontation with President Aquino's guards. "Dona Josefa's Soul Won't Rest Without the Live Presence of President Marcos," proclaimed a streamer carried by the marchers to a suburban church where the body was awaiting burial. President Aquino has said Mr Marcos is a threat to national security. But she indicated that the ban did not apply to his only son, Ferdinand, and to daughters Imee Marcos Manotoc and Irene Marcos Araneta.

14 more dead in Karachi clashes

Karachi — At least 14 more people, including four policemen, were killed and more than 70 injured in ethnic clashes between Mohajirs and Pathans yesterday (Zahid Hussain writes).

The violence, which broke out in Orangi district on April 29 and so far has killed more than 35 people, has spread to other districts.

Hail kills 21

Peking (Reuters) — Fatalities hailstorms have killed 21 people and destroyed thousands of homes in eastern and central China.

Red Cross rift

Addis Ababa (AFP) — The Ethiopian Red Cross Society has threatened to suspend its ties with the International Committee of the Red Cross unless the committee hands over its operations in the northern war zones.

Tainted sand

Paris (AFP) — Sahara desert sand, polluted by radioactivity in the upper atmosphere, has fallen here, causing a rise in ground radiation.

Train hits bus

Moscow (Reuters) — Six people were killed and 24 injured when a goods train hit a bus at a crossing near Tashkent.

High point

Kashimada (AP) — British climber David Walsh, aged 44 from Gwynedd, has reached the 26,892 foot Mount Cho Oyu.

Law Report May 9 1988

Intention to take advantage of own breach not implied

Alghussein Establishment v Eton College

Before Lord Bridge of Harwich, Lord Elwyn-Jones, Lord Ackner, Lord Goff of Chieveley and Lord Jauncey of Tullicettle

[Speeches May 5]

A contracting party who sought to obtain a benefit under a continuing contract on account of his own breach of his obligations under the contract was just as much taking advantage of his own wrong as a party who relied on his own breach to avoid a contract and thereby escape his obligations.

Accordingly, when construing the contract, it was to be presumed, where there was no clear express provision to the contrary, that it was not the intention of the parties that he should be entitled to take advantage of his breach as against the other party.

The House of Lords so held in dismissing an appeal by the plaintiffs, Alghussein Establishment, from the decision of the Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Fox, Lord Justice Dillon and Lord Justice Woolf) (*The Times* February 16, 1987) affirming an order of Sir Nicolas Browne-Wilkinson, Vice-Chancellor, on July 9, 1986, whereby he determined two preliminary points of law in favour of the defendants, Eton College.

Mr Donald Keating, QC and Mr Kirk Reynolds for the plaintiffs; Mr John Mowbray, QC and Mr William Poulton for the defendants.

LORD JAUNCEY said that in 1978 the defendants entered into an agreement whereby they undertook to grant to "the tenant", a company who later assigned their rights and obligations to the plaintiffs: (1) a lease of a valuable site in Camden and the development to be erected thereon, and (2) a licence to enter the site for the purpose of undertaking the development.

Clause 3 of the agreement provided that the tenant should obtain all the necessary licences, permissions, etc for the development and as soon as reasonably practicable thereafter should commence, proceed with diligently and complete the development.

Clause 4 provided that on the issue of the certificate of practical completion the defendants would forthwith grant the tenant and the tenant would accept and execute a counterpart of the lease "provided that if for any reason due to the willful default of the tenant the development shall remain uncompleted on September 29, 1983, the lease shall forthwith be granted and completed as aforesaid...."

The defendants averred that in 1979, 1980, 1982 and 1984 they pressed the plaintiffs to commence work on the site, but to no avail, and that in October 1984 they informed the plaintiffs that the agreement was terminated because of the plaintiffs' repudiation thereof which they accepted.

The present appeal was concerned solely with the question whether, if it were established that the development remained uncompleted on September 29, 1983, due to the willful default of the plaintiffs, they, as opposed to the defendants, were entitled to insist on a grant of a lease under the proviso to clause 4.

It was well established that a contracting party would not in normal circumstances be entitled to take advantage of his own breach as against the other party.

The plaintiffs submitted that all the relevant authorities were

concerned with questions involving avoidance of a contract and had no application to a case such as the present where the continuance of the contract was involved. His Lordship did not consider that argument sound.

The clear theme running through all the authorities was that no man could take advantage of his own wrong. There was nothing in any of them to suggest that the foregoing proposition was limited to cases where the party in breach was seeking to avoid the contract and his Lordship could see no reason for so limiting it.

A party who sought to obtain a benefit under a continuing contract on account of his breach was just as much taking advantage of his own wrong as was a party who relied on his breach to avoid a contract and thereby escape his obligations.

The proviso to clause 4 appeared not only to be at odds with the preceding part of the clause but inconsistent with the principal provisions of clause 3, it clearly being the parties' intention that the tenant would not waste time in proceeding to completion.

On a literal construction of the proviso a tenant who had failed to complete or even start the development due to his willful default by September 29, 1983, was entitled to demand that a lease be granted to him, whereas a tenant who had done his best to complete but had failed through no fault to do so would not on that date be entitled to a lease.

That was, to say the least, a bizarre result. If the obligation to complete the development were not to be implied in any lease so granted but were to remain an obligation under the agreement, the matter would be even more bizarre.

Even if it were appropriate to imply the relevant provision into any lease under clause 4, there remained the question whether, in the words of Lord Diplock in *Cheall v Association of Professional Executive Clerical and Computer Staff* ([1983] 2 AC 180, 188), the agreement contained clear express provisions to contradict the presumption that it was not the intention of the parties that either should be entitled to rely on his own breach in order to obtain a benefit.

His Lordship could find no such clear express provision specifically to the willful default of the tenant, it did not state that the tenant should be entitled to take advantage thereof. All in all, his Lordship had no doubt that its terms were not to displace the rule of construction, and the plaintiffs were not entitled to invoke the proviso.

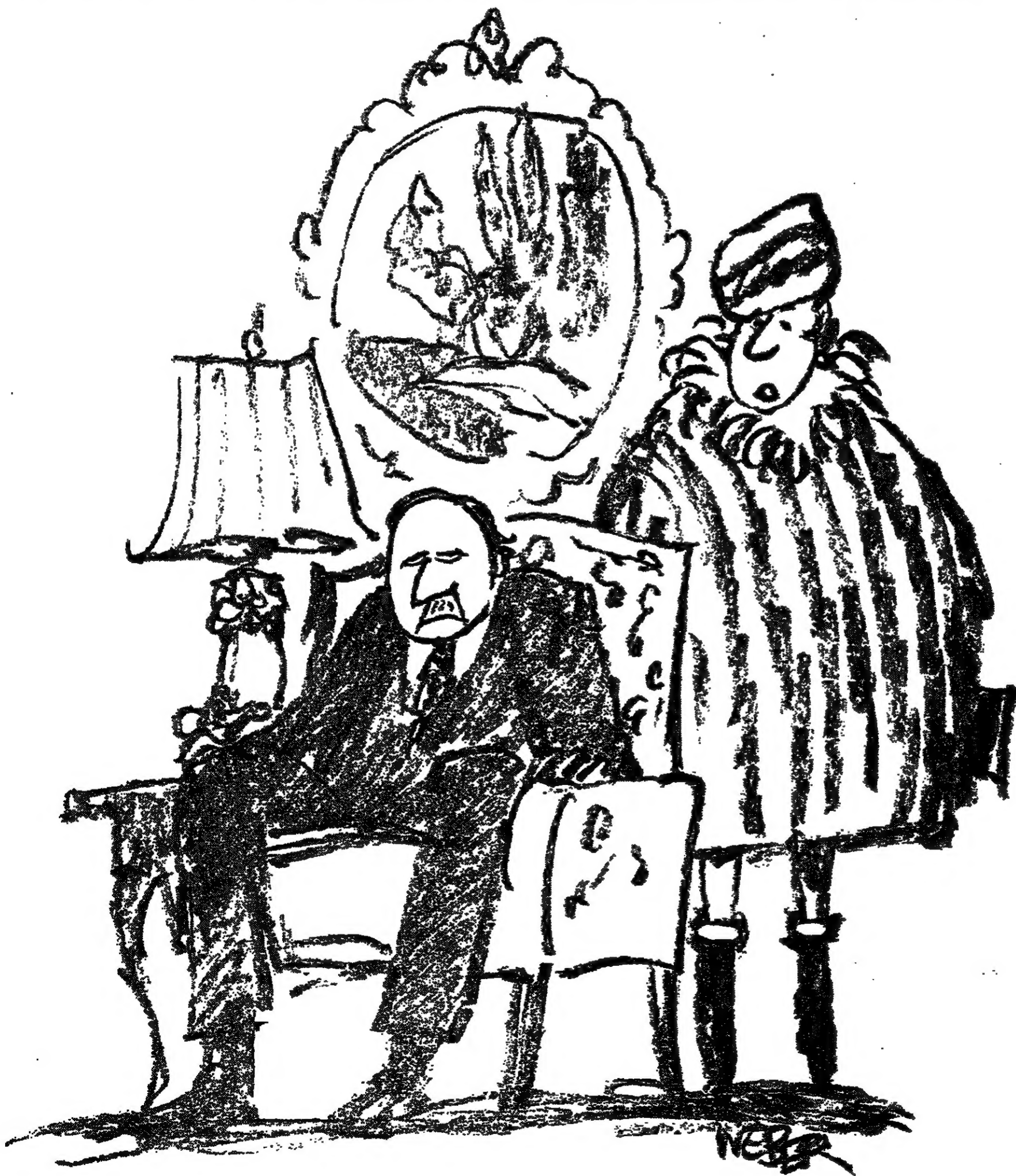
His Lordship did not find it necessary to deal with the defendants' argument that there was an absolute rule of law and morality which prevented a party taking advantage of his own wrong whatever the terms of the contract.

But his Lordship had no doubt that the weight of authority favoured the view that in general the principle was embodied in a rule of construction rather than in an absolute rule of law.

However, that was not to say that there could be exceptions, such as self-induced frustration, where an absolute rule existed.

Lord Bridge, Lord Elwyn-Jones, Lord Ackner and Lord Goff agreed.

Solicitors: Argles & Co., Maidstone; Peake & Co.



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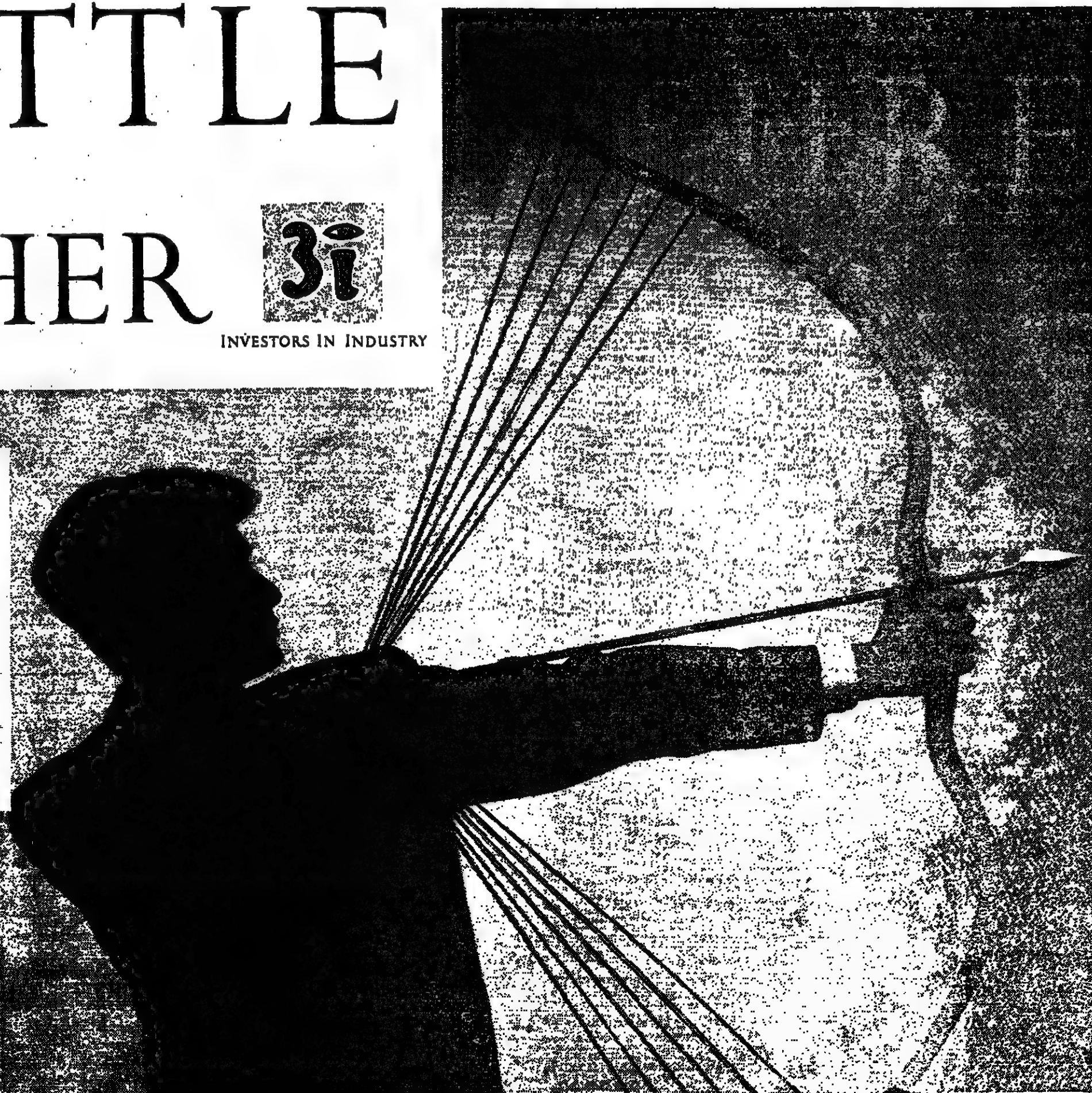
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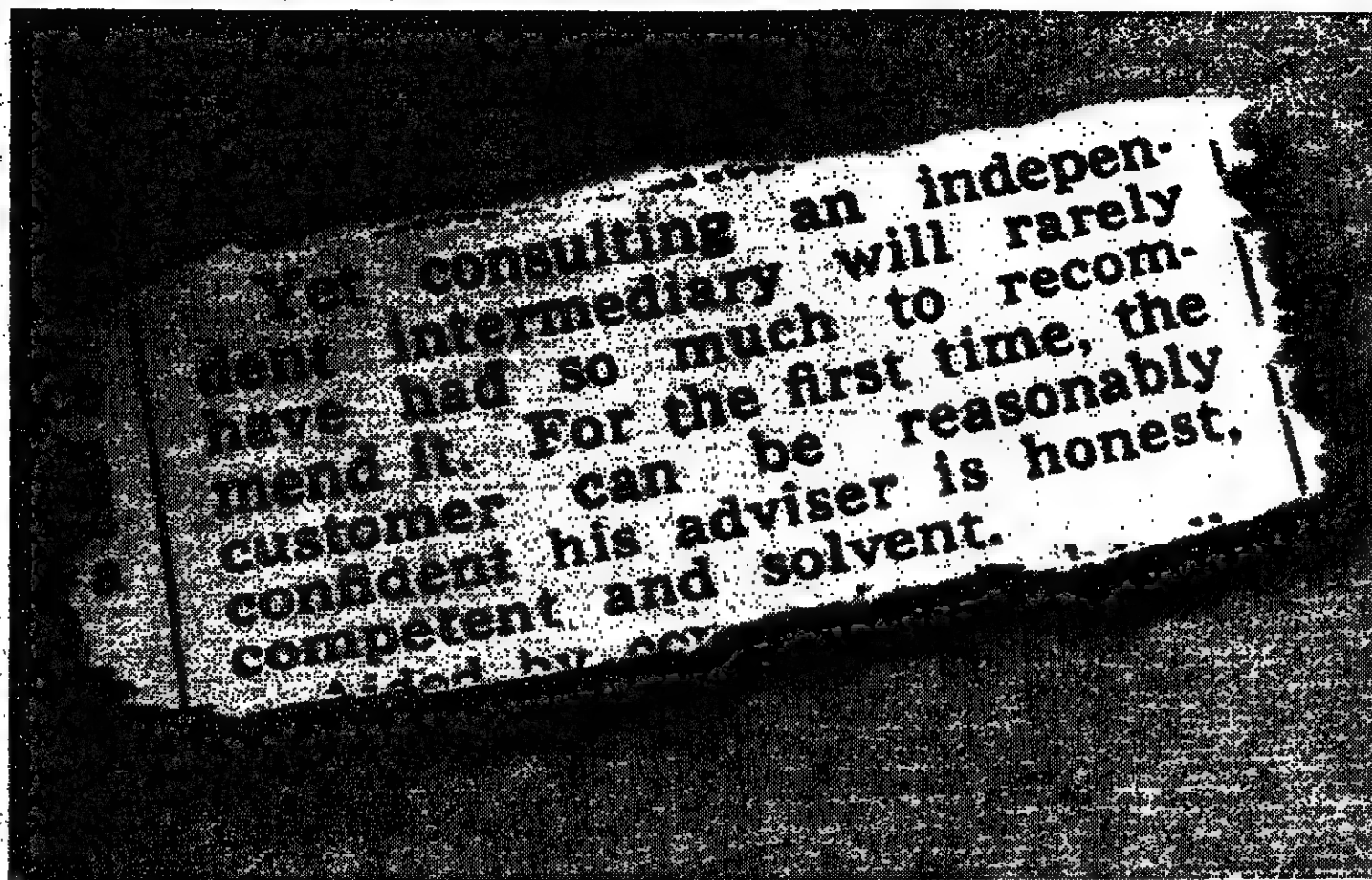


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FINANCIAL TIMES

NO COMMENT.



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TIMES DIARY CLEMENT FREUD

At noon on Friday June 3, ITV carries *The Sullivans*, an Australian soap opera not unexpectedly featuring a number of actors portraying people called Sullivan. Channel 4 is scheduled to show schools broadcasting - which will be axed after the summer holidays. I mention this not to upstage *TV Times*, which will tell you all: which Sullivan is which, played by whom, who directs, who produces, who lights and much, much more; but because at that time, upon that day, the President of the United States of America, homebound bound from the Moscow summit, is speaking at Guildhall in London.

Mrs Thatcher and most of her Cabinet will be there; the Lord Mayor and his Corporation will be among the audience. But the way things look at the moment neither commercial channel is to cover an event which affords Mr Reagan, in his final year of office, the first opportunity to report to the Western world the substance of his discussions with Mr Gorbachev.

ITN are standing by, waiting for the time slot to be vacated by Thames TV or Channel 4. One would hope that Lord Thomson, who showed courage to stand up for the screening of *Death on the Rock* against the wishes of the Government, will not delay in overruling an ITV company in order to replace a run-of-the-mill, recorded, Antipodean soap with a live event of substantial historic interest.

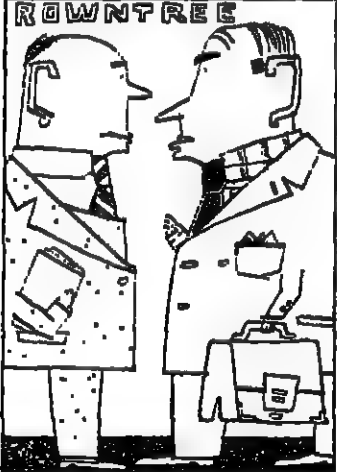
Mark Twain said: "Buy land my son, they are not making any more." As developers have started to make land again, I would advise a young man starting out to become a lawyer - of which sub-culture there appears to be an insatiable demand for the consequences of the relentless advance of civilization. The gorillas who are rebuilding the London house next to which I live pushed the party wall with a pneumatic drill. I rang my solicitor and obtained an injunction. The next day I noticed an alarming crack on my side of the party wall and was advised to sue for repairs. Westminster City Council, meanwhile, are digging up the pavement and one of their more talented workmen cut through our water supply pipe.

I know it is worse for the doctors and dentists who practise on the floors below (and are suing), but it was no fun having to do without baths, tea and lavatory flushes for 30 hours. Then, when the water came back on stream, we found that the cessation of supply had killed the washing machine... and had to look again for the solicitor's phone number.

Meanwhile my wife, who had parked 45 per cent of her car on a resident's parking place, leaving the rest unobtrusively occupying a single yellow line in one-way streets, got clamped. She went to the police in some dudgeon (55 per cent of a Renault-5 takes up a little yellow line) and the officer behind the desk said (a) the clamp men were overdoing it and (b) the parking ticket was improperly filled out and must be appealed against - as should the clamping. Perhaps there's enough work for our own solicitor?

I once advertised a constituency site in such gruesome detail that the final line, "Send £2.50 if you do not wish to attend", achieved the biggest bonanza of the fund-raising year. I thought of that as the admirable Diorama Trust - which aims to restore Daguerre's Palace of Light in Regent's Park and create an arts centre with facilities for the disabled - fought the rains to mount its May fayre. I sent them a fiver.

BARRY FANTONI
ROUNDTREE



Last week, as it became time for the local election results to disturb the teleprinters, we knew as surely as we know that Dimbleby follows Day that the Liberal Democrats, Democratic Liberals, Socially Liberated Demagogues (whatever used to be the old Liberals, became the Alliance and disappeared) would have a thin time of it. The fact that it might have been worse had little to do with politics. SLD successes were about individuals - and friends of individuals - whose track records were sufficiently sound to retain the confidence of the electorate. The Alliance is no longer seen in a political context and the poor dears who looked for the party they knew and loved could make neither head nor tail of the new acronym on the ballot paper - and went shopping at Tesco's instead.

Paddy Ashdown - for it is he who will lead the new shebang - has a unique opportunity to determine the direction and spell out the policies of the new party. There is a ton of goodwill for a movement that distances itself from Thatcherism while shunning the irrelevance of the socialists. To translate that goodwill into positive support needs a new, credible voice. Paddy is an unlikely name for a prime minister; Charles, on the other hand, is, as Lady Bracknell might have put it, a name that inspires confidence.

It was a previous reference to Charles Kennedy that inspired my largest mailbag as a *Times* diarist. I had stated that while 28 was not considered a very suitable age for a party leader, there were three years to go before the next election and experience matured a fellow; feed an ordinary bee on Royal Jelly, I wrote, and it will outperform the other bees. Twelve bee-keepers wrote in to say I was wrong.

Lord Joseph won a moral victory in the Lords last week but lost the vote. The future of a national - or a nationalized - curriculum for our schools now depends on the outcome of behind-the-scenes discussions before the Education Reform Bill reaches the report stage in the Lords in a few weeks' time.

The question to be resolved is how far the Government will respond to such eloquently expressed abhorrence of a centralized and bureaucratically set curriculum; and whether the Commons, and the Cabinet in particular, will welcome any changes introduced in the Lords. It remains to be seen whether the Government will put down its own amendments or whether they will come from dissatisfied Conservative and other peers.

Before last week's debate very many of their lordships had been led to believe - no doubt by the whips - that they were voting for greater weight to be attached to the three Rs in our schools. Would that were so.

Probably most of us believe that children attend school to learn; that they should learn the basic skills of reading, writing and arithmetic; that they should also have a knowledge and understanding of science and technology; that a proper knowledge and understanding of our history and traditions, from which the British culture stems is highly desirable, as also is some

understanding of the rest of the world; that learning foreign languages is important.

Many of us, including many peers, expect Christianity to be taught, properly and with commitment. Perhaps, above all, most of us think that all our children, of whatever ethnic origin, should be taught good English, leaving school able to read, write and speak it correctly.

To that extent we accept, even expect, a "national curriculum" to provide such a body of knowledge and skills. Using that definition most schools, state and independent, already provide one. (And those that do not are unlikely to pull their socks up just because Parliament tells them to: it is better management rather than better teaching that is needed.)

For the independent schools especially, the "market" of parental demand dictates that they do provide such a "national curriculum". The more a self-managing state sector also has to respond to parental demand, the more it, too, will have to provide an acceptable curriculum.

Stuart Sexton on the danger lurking in Baker's education reforms

No nationalized curriculum



Joseph laid the groundplan, now fighting the detail

On behalf of society as a whole and parents in particular, Lord Joseph, when Secretary of State for Education, set out such a curriculum in *Better Schools*. An imperfect document perhaps, but it reiterated on behalf of all of us what we expect children to learn and teachers to teach. All of that is a far cry from what is now proposed in the Education Bill, which is why Lord Joseph and others argued so cogently against a legislated, centralized, detailed curriculum. (The rest of the Bill devolving

poses is to dictate by statute - acting on the committee's advice - what history all our children should study, and what not; which textbooks it approves of and which not; it is going to presume to tell us what is good English literature and what is not. It is going to decide how much grammar, if any, is taught and whether algebra is still important. Furthermore, as with so many such committees and councils established by the DES, it will be the old Schools Council people and their like-minded successors dictating their own peculiar ideas as to what should be taught, such as modern English pornography instead of Milton or Shakespeare.

The Government's proposals will put the schools' curriculum into a straitjacket, removing all flexibility and retarding the continual process of improvement and updating. Once these proposals are put into tablets of legislative stone it will be years before the bureaucracy wakes up both to its own mistakes and to necessary changes.

What, then, can the Government do, given that last week's debate in the Lords exposed this sorry piece of over-centralization? It could withdraw the "national curriculum" proposals altogether - but that is politically unlikely. For although the Conservatives never promised such a national curriculum, Kenneth Baker has now invested too much political capital in it.

What current discussions and likely report stage amendments may well do is to accept, albeit reluctantly, the list of 11 subjects - including religious education - as mandatory, but to amend the role of the Secretary of State and the National Curriculum Council to become advisory and not mandatory.

At the last vote, the peers tried to make the whole package discretionary instead of mandatory. The compromise now would be either to scrap the National Curriculum Council altogether, and that would be most welcome, or to make its recommendations advisory upon the schools, but nothing more. The opportunity remains for the Government to respond to last week's debate by returning to a national curriculum dictated by the "market" instead of a nationalized one dictated by government.

The author is Director, Education Unit, Institute of Economic Affairs.

Bernard Levin

A matter of faith and death

New York

Have you ever wondered what would have happened at the judgement of Solomon if neither woman had said a word? Would Solomon have cut the child in two? We would hope not, but remember that the decision had been handed down, and it was stayed only because the real mother withdrew her claim. Would the King's logic have compelled him to carry out the sacrifice?

This question is neither so abstruse nor so irrelevant as you might think, let alone wish. It is beginning to agitate the people of the United States, and before it is decided it will have agitated them a good deal more. In its modern form, it is the case of the State of Massachusetts v. David and Ginger Twichell, of Boston; the charge is manslaughter, and the defendants have pleaded not guilty. Only the first formalities have been completed; the case proper starts on June 1. But the bones of it are clear, and stark bones they are, too.

The Twichells are charged with the manslaughter of their two-year-old son, Robyn, who died from a bowel obstruction. When he became ill, they refused to seek medical advice or treatment because they are both Christian Scientists, rejecting the very concept of illness as it is generally understood. Instead of calling a doctor or taking the child to hospital, they called in two Christian Scientist spiritual healers, who prayed over the boy. Their prayers proved ineffectual and he died.

Some 20 years ago there was a similar case in Massachusetts. A woman follower of Christian Science was charged with manslaughter in similar conditions when her child died without medical attention. She was convicted, and the fierce public debate that then ensued ended in legislation in these terms: "A child shall not be deemed neglected or lack proper physical

care for the sole reason that he is being provided remedial treatment by spiritual means alone in accordance with the tenets and practice of a recognized church or religious denomination by a duly accredited practitioner thereof."

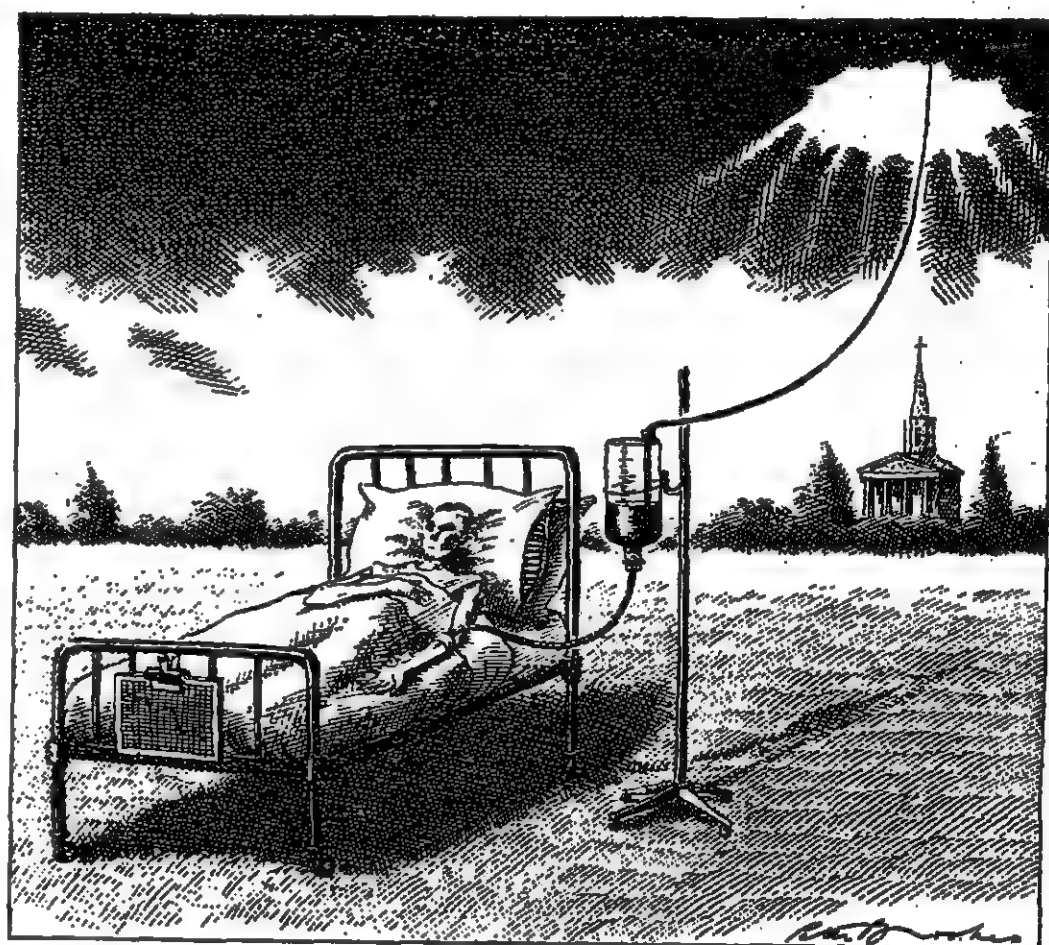
The defendants will rely on that clause; the prosecution insists that the statute did not relieve them of their responsibility when the child's life was in danger.

The first thing to be said is that anyone who came at once to a firm conclusion, one way or the other, on no more knowledge of the case than my exposition should be ignored. This tale is a tragedy in two senses, not one; the death of the child is obviously a tragedy, but the dilemma makes it a double one, and it is the dilemma that I wish to discuss, precisely because it is a dilemma.

Let us get one or two things out of the way quickly. The achievements of spiritual healing, even allowing for a substantial number of charlatans engaged in it, are manifold; to anyone with a mind not locked and barred against any idea sufficiently unusual to cause fear in that mind, the evidence is conclusive. But, like conventional medicine, it is not infallible. It might have worked with the Twichell's infant; however, it didn't.

Few, I think, would deny the Twichells' right to refuse orthodox treatment for themselves, even at the cost of their lives. But has anyone the right to deny the ministrations of secular science to those who are too young, or ill, or lacking in understanding, to make their own choice? Here is, of course, no certainty that orthodox medicine will succeed when unorthodox has failed. But in this case, it was not given a chance.

It is not for us to interpret the laws of Massachusetts; that will be done in due course by the



appropriate authorities. But the moral verdict is another matter, and it here has to deal with the claims of religion. Does profoundly held belief entitle anyone to risk or cause harm to another?

There is an obvious *reductio*: what about someone who insists that he is a committed Aztec, and that his religion demands that he should undertake human sacrifice? Absurd, but would you like the job of drawing the line between the Aztec's claims and that of Christian Science? And if you would, where would you get a pencil with a point sufficiently fine to do the job?

The Jews, I believe, are in no

doubt; any dietary or sabbatical or similar practice enjoined by their religion is waived in a matter of life and death. (Very pragmatic people, the Jews.) I take it that no one would refuse the right of vegetarian parents to bring up their children without meat; but what if their vegetarianism is rooted in profound spiritual beliefs concerning the right to life of all sentient creatures, and one of the vegetarian develops a rare medical condition curable only by drinking the blood of newly-killed chickens?

If you argue that no parents have the right to harm their children, what is your answer if

the parents declare that to harm their immortal souls is a much greater wrong than to harm their ephemeral bodies? Can you prove such parents mistaken? We could, of course, propose a compromise: the devout parents might try prayer, and then, if it doesn't work, fall back on the doctors. But what if the child dies anyway - would the parents not consider themselves accused for ever more, believing, as they undoubtedly would, that the child's death followed from their breaking the rules? (And suppose they were right in that belief?) Think about those rules. Most of us would think it sinful (or whatever term would be used by

those who become nervous at the very word) to neglect any possibility of saving a life. But have we the right to outlaw those for whom, in certain circumstances, it is sinful to use certain means for saving the same life? Can we distinguish between the two feelings of sin? If so, how? Certainly not by counting heads; mere majorities cannot establish such categories.

And there is another argument for the defence, though only the boldest Christian Scientist would use it. What about those people who trust in orthodox medicine for their dependants as well as themselves, and are told by the doctors that a condition for which treatment is sought is incurable and fatal? If they accept the verdict and reconcile themselves to the imminent death of a child, are they not culpable in failing to seek an alternative remedy in the ministrations of spiritual healers?

There are other echoes. One of the reasons we may find the Christian Scientist's stand alarming, or even abhorrent, is that we have come to put our trust wholly in the hands of the doctors, and persuaded ourselves that they are gods who have only to utter the sacred mantra ("Keep taking the tablets", for instance) to bring the moribund, if not the dead themselves, back to full health. Many of the doctors know what dangerous nonsense that is, and are weary of telling the truth to those who will not listen; but I cannot see the notion being eradicated in a mere century or two.

If you have followed me this far, you will have noticed a striking lack of certainty in my views. But, as I have said, certainty in a matter so uncertain is deeply suspect. The only thing I am sure of is that I am glad I do not have to sit on the Massachusetts jury who will try the case. King Solomon didn't know when he was well off.

Commentary • ROBIN OAKLEY

Labour's false dawn

Labour campaigners were cock-a-hoop over their performance in last week's council elections, and with some reason.

A net gain of 107 seats compared with losses of 63 by the Social and Liberal Democrats and five by the Tories was better than they had dared to hope. Starting at the high tide mark of 1984, Labour consolidated its hold on a number of councils where it had feared Conservative inroads.

But when the story of the 1987-91 parliament comes to be written, this may yet go down as the great opportunity missed by Mr Kinnock and his team. What should worry them is the total lack of twitches in Tory quarters. Those projections of Tory seats likely to be lost on this trend at the next election, those predictions of a hung parliament, are so much hooey.

With the Government smarting from a series of climbdowns in the face of rebellions by Tory backbenchers and with the SLD and SDP, the former Alliance partners, floundering in the national polls, this was Labour's chance to re-establish its credentials as the only serious opposition. It was the opportunity for it to engineer the return to two-party politics in Britain. As Peter Brooke, the Tory chairman, put it, the Democrats were fighting "in the total absence of a set of coherent policies and without any visible leader".

In terms of election psychology, therefore, it was vital for Labour to be seen to profit in a big way from the disarray of its opponents. But despite those 107 seats gained, Labour failed to strangle the SLD at birth. The most crucial factor about the 1988 local elections is that

the three-party system emerged bruised but intact. What was significant was not how many seats changed hands but how few.

To the comfort of the mainstream Democrats, David Owen's SDP was virtually obliterated as a force in local government, taking only 3 per cent of the vote where it fought SLD candidates. But for the SLD things weren't nearly as bad as they might have been. It survives with some 3,500 local councillors as a base on which to rebuild a national party now the wavel-gazing ceases and it starts looking outwards to the voters. With a 40 per cent share of the vote Labour polled at a level consistent with its national opinion poll position. But since the local elections were held in areas where Labour would expect to do better than the national average, and since Labour generally polls between 3 and 5 per cent better in local elections than in national elections, it has yet to reach the territory where Mr Kinnock can dream of crossing the threshold of No 10.

And while it is right for Gerald Kaufman, Labour's foreign affairs spokesman, to argue as he did last week that the Tories were not elected in 1987 because they were electorally popular, but only because they were less unpopular than a divided and apparently extremist Labour party, he added that what Labour needed to win an election was not the 55 per cent of the anti-Conservative vote which it took then but 75 per cent. On Thursday night's showing, Labour remains well short of that target.

Though the SLD lost 63 seats, that was less than half of the 143

the Alliance gained when the seats were last contested in 1984 - it was not only Labour that did well that year.

And what will the pattern of politics be now? Never again in this parliament are the Tories going to work so hard at alienating voters as they have done lately. The unpopular items have been deliberately packed into the first parliamentary session and there is no sign of a significant Tory rebellion, for instance, on the privatization of electricity, the issue which will dominate next year's programme.

As for the SLD, they will shortly be choosing a leader, a process which could give them a burst of favourable publicity to be sustained by their first party conference in September. They are unlikely to sink as low again in the national polls.

And what will happen to those former Alliance votes which have meanwhile drifted across, in a 2:1 proportion, to the Labour and Conservative parties? As the votes of the most volatile part of the electorate it is unlikely that all will stick.

As far as Labour's fortunes are concerned the Kinnock-Benn and Hattersley-Prescott leadership battles have yet to take off, while the party conference in the autumn will bring to the surface the antagonisms of the left as Kinnock & Co seek to impose their reformist policy package.

Labour has progressed but the crucial lesson of the past week is that three-party politics has taken deeper root among the electorate than some had imagined, and while it continues, under our present electoral system, Conservative government based on a minority of the popular vote is likely to do so too.

SCIENCE REPORT

OrDNance survey

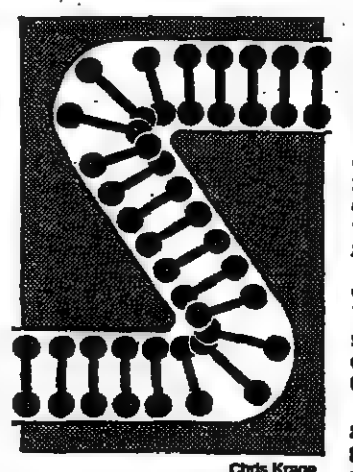
The project to produce a detailed map of the entire complement of human genes, and of the chromosomes which carry them, will be the most important step towards understanding the human organism, Sir Walter Bodmer, director of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, told a meeting of the London Cell and Molecular Biology Club.

The project, called the human genome project, is intended to produce a map of where genes are located on all 23 pairs of human chromosomes and to work out the underlying structure of the DNA which makes up the genes.

Each functional DNA molecule is a pair of long molecules twisted together into a helix, each of which is a chemical mirror of the other and whose structure is completely determined by the order in which chemical subunits called bases occur along its length.

Although several stretches of human DNA have now been sequenced, these are only a small fraction of the total DNA in the whole human genome, believed to contain about 3,000 million base-pairs.

Bodmer regrets that questions of national policy and prestige - especially in the US and Japan - have diverted attention from immediate applications. The important thing is the mapping itself, he said. Finding out where the genes lie on the chromosomes will "give us tremendous



Chris Krug

power" in working out the functional basis of the differences between people.

Presenting an impressive list of diseases known to have a genetic basis, he said that relationships between genes and symptoms are often unknown, largely because the genes responsible have not been found.

A comprehensive gene map would, he said, be of immediate use to researchers concerned with genetic diseases such as cystic fibrosis, muscular dystrophy, Huntington's disease and some kinds of cancer. Even heart disease and mental illness have genetic associations and "there is no human disease for which the genetic component is not of overriding importance".

How and when will the more distant goal of a complete base-pair sequence be achieved? One obstacle is cost:

US estimates of \$30,000 million spread over 15 years (about \$10 per base-pair) are more than the cost of the Apollo project to put men on the moon. The figures have caused many US biologists to fear that biology would become "big science" and that the project would rob other research areas of funds.

In the hope that automation will reduce the total costs, the US Department of Energy is spending \$17 million this year on the development of new techniques.

Ethical issues have also arisen, especially in relation to the need that might be made of a complete base-pair sequence of the human genome, perhaps in injudicious genetic counselling.

There are also serious data-handling problems. Edward Holmes of the University of Cambridge, a regular user of the existing international data-bases at the Los Alamos National Laboratory in the United States and at Heidelberg, West Germany, says the systems are already groaning under the weight of information, with 19 million base-pairs (not all from human DNA) already recorded in the Los Alamos files. But this is less than 1 per cent of the storage requirement for the human genome.

Bodmer says that storing this amount of information would not be a problem, but he recognizes the need to develop software to analyse it all.

HENRY GEE



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LAWFUL AUTHORITY

Mr McCuskie, as has been constantly — and correctly — pointed out by a defensive Labour front bench is no Marxist. But McCuskie and Marx have one thing in common.

Marx thought the revolutionary disorders of 1848 heralded the new revolutionary age in advanced Europe. But they were the last gasp of the old one. Mr McCuskie thinks the disorders of Dover herald a new age of union solidarity in Britain. But they are the last gasp of the old one.

Only one thing could change that, and prove Mr McCuskie a better prophet than Marx: a failure of nerve by authority. Authority is here defined, not just as Government, but as all whose duty is to lead, to discipline, to manage and to ensure that no group gets its way merely by superior muscle. Authority is ministers, courts, police, employers and — supremely — the rule of law.

Trade union militancy and bullying has been beaten, or at least subdued, in Britain thanks to an effort of the will by authority through the 1980s. Throughout the 1970s the authority figures did the opposite. Mrs Thatcher's 1979 government brought the law into industrial relations. The end product of the long process is the sort of financial ruin facing Mr McCuskie's union today. That is unpleasant for Mr McCuskie and his union, good for the rest of the country. Once more, it will be shown that old-fashioned militant unionism cannot be allowed to preserve jobs in the short term at the expense of jobs later.

But old-fashioned unionism of the kind embodied in the Dover dispute is being beaten not only because of the Tory industrial relations laws. It is being beaten because society now has enough will, and a sufficiently high morale, to enforce them.

In the early 1970s a Tory government also brought the law into industrial relations. But that government gave every sign of shrinking from the consequences. The rest of authority took its cue from Government — as it so often does — and the laws were not enforced.

Laws are not enough. There must be the will to use them. Also, Government must genuinely believe in the sort of economy which alone can break up coercive union monopolies.

At the first breath of illegality and defiance, authority's nerve in the early 1970s crumbled. A few dockers were jailed. But within hours they were spirited to freedom through the sudden agency of a previously obscure public notary, the Official Solicitor.

Much breath and ink have been expended

ever since by survivors of that government to show that ministers as such had nothing to do with that intervention — that the mysterious functionary acted of his own accord. Whatever the explanation, the incident told union militants that authority was not serious. Few employers cared to take unions to court once they knew that law-breakers might escape the consequences, and that the Government would show every sign of being relieved when they did.

Another piece of folklore from that sorry period is also significant. Glasgow's senior policemen of the time are accredited — or blamed — with advising the Government that, if Upper Clyde shipbuilders were closed, they could not guarantee law and order in the city. Such advice encouraged Mr Heath's administration in its first great U-turn. ("U-turn", as a political phrase, derives from that period.) Far from closing Upper Clyde, the Government poured taxpayers' money into it, and began the surrender of the free-market cause on which it had been elected.

In the 1980s, the police — in the miners' strike, at Wapping, and now in Dover — did not counsel surrender, but did their duty. Employers have resorted to the courts — tried and traditional courts rather than the flimsier Industrial Relations Court set up by the earlier Conservative union legislation. Authority's morale has been restored. It is the morale of old-fashioned unionism — so incomparably higher than that of the Government in the early 1970s — which has collapsed, as Mr McCuskie is discovering as he vainly tries to lure the TUC closer to his side.

Changes in the wider economy have helped. In the early 1970s, the old industries — employing huge numbers of workers in huge works — provided a reserve army for big strikes and politicised militancy. The decline of such industries as steel, old-fashioned newspaper printing, and the lessening of overmanning in the coalfields, has cut off the union leaders' and the militants' supply of cannon fodder.

But the will of society as a whole to deal with union abuse of power remains the key. If the morale of legitimate authority — among Government, employers, police, and courts — stays high, it will win at Dover and at TV-am, and in any later struggles around the overmanned television studios, just as it won in the coalfields and at Wapping. It is in everyone's interests, except that of old-fashioned trade unionism, that it should.

MORAL SCIENCE

Academics at London's universities and colleges are to take part, with students, in a campaign against other academics carrying out military research, particularly nuclear and space weapons projects in campus laboratories. Undoubtedly, the protesters believe themselves morally superior to their colleagues.

Or at least, the protesters believe that their colleagues have not seen the humanitarian light in the way that they have. Some academics are engaged in research on weapons which could kill untold numbers of people. Other academics do different work — work that is "peaceful". The latter seem to assume that their work is therefore inherently nobler, more in the service of mankind. The potentially horrific uses to which the research could eventually be put is what is emphasized. That those weapons might also deter states from starting wars, and therefore save the lives of untold numbers of people, is ignored.

So the protesting academics have no monopoly of morality. They have no more right to hinder their colleagues, or seek morally to confuse them or to politicize them, than would the weapons researchers have the right to insist that other academics work on nuclear weapons out of patriotic duty or the need to deter the Soviet Union. Each group of academics should be allowed to decide according to their conscience. And, on the subject of nuclear weapons and weapons of war in general, too much is heard from one particular manifestation of the scientific conscience.

What of the other? Many scientists believe that nuclear research is indeed morally justified. But one cannot escape the impression that they are a little shamefaced about that belief. They should not be. But, being less noisy, less organized, and less obsessed with politics than those who seek to put a stop to their work, it is understandable that they should be rather hesitant to defend their activities.

But scientists who believe that nuclear

weapons research is justified can point to the unprecedented period of peace in Europe, and peace between the superpowers, since the dawn of the nuclear era. That peace may at times have been fragile, and for its indefinite continuation it is unwise to rely solely on the existing balance of terror rather than on strategic defence (which, now that cause has been embraced by President Reagan and the United States, the protesting academics are against). But the peace is an historical fact.

Given the vast ideological and strategic conflict of interest between the Soviet Union and the West since 1945, it flies in the face of all European precedent to assume that — without the nuclear balance — war between the two blocs would not have broken out in the European heartland at some time during the last generation: over Berlin, over Hungary, over Czechoslovakia, over any number of crises. In the pre-nuclear world, European powers would mobilize against one another for far less.

Over the years much sophistry has been deployed to show that there is no causal relationship between the long European peace and the nuclear era. There is, however, the massive fact of the two having coincided. Nuclear weapons researchers are therefore at least as entitled to claim a moral content for their work as any of their detractors.

Nor should it be assumed that weapons research will always make weapons more horrific and an ever greater threat to civilian populations. The second industrial revolution being brought about by the computer and the microchip is making possible a generation of cleaner and more accurate weapons. These could be directed at exclusively military targets with much greater accuracy than in the whole history of warfare. Anyone who frustrates such work frustrates a more humane defence. The academics who join this latest anti-nuclear protest should at least pause before assuming themselves morally superior, or more enlightened, than the scientists they are hindering.

Stansted error

From Mr T. P. Shell
Sir, Am I being naïve in thinking that the growing concern over air safety in the South-east is a pointer to the enormity of the Government's error in opting to develop Stansted as a third London airport?

This decision can only exacerbate the problem and was presumably based on extrapolation of statistics of traffic hitherto using Heathrow and Gatwick, a large proportion of which does not originate in the South-east but is forced to use these airports.

The bulk of the population and industry of this country is located in the Midlands and North and it is surely obvious that there is a need for a centrally located intercontinental airport.

If this were established (say by extending Manchester Ringway) I believe airlines would readily transfer some of their operations from London and there would be appreciable savings in costs for industry and commerce.

By siphoning off a significant part of the air traffic from the

congested South-east, I assume that the task of those responsible for UK air safety would be eased.

Is it too late to reverse the costly development of Stansted (complete with its own railway line)? If this were possible it would save the taxpayer many millions, reduce industry's costs substantially, and, not least, make a major contribution to safety in our skies. Yours faithfully, T. P. SHELL, 16 The Park, Chislehurst, Kent.

Hidden treasures

From Mr Rodney Brangwyn
Sir, A few years ago I made an appointment at the Tate Gallery to see certain pictures that at the time were in store. I was taken down to the basement, but the large picture I wanted to see was pinned behind a deep stack and couldn't be reached. Last year I made an appointment to see similarly unexhibited pictures at the City of Leeds Art Gallery. They were all brought out, save one, which couldn't be found.

From Leeds I travelled to Cardiff on a similar mission. At the National Museum of Wales I was shown several drawings and water-colours, but not a single one of the eight oils I had hoped to see, all of which happened to have been donated by my great-uncle.

For many years I thought I would one day leave certain works from my own modest collection to the nation. I will not do so now. To the donor it is not a pleasing prospect that works which are not currently regarded as masterpieces will be consigned to the cellar at the keeper's pleasure. (The picture I was unable to see at the Tate has been continuously in store since the war.)

I wish it were otherwise, but practical considerations dictate that the happiest fate, at present, for pictures when a collection is broken up is for them to be acquired by admiring owners on the open market.

Yours faithfully, RODNEY BRANGWYN, E Wetherby Mansions, Earl's Court Square, SW5. May 3.

Gibraltar film: rights and wrongs

From Lord Scarman
Sir, Surely it is time that we cooled the debate on the rights and wrongs of the Thames TV broadcast on the shooting of the terrorists in Gibraltar. The portentous observations of Mr Nicholas Fairbairn, QC, MP, (May 4) should be seen as what they are, a *non sequitur* which could damage the public's right to be informed and to comment on matters of public interest.

There is no trial imminent in the United Kingdom which could be prejudiced by the broadcast. There is no public inquiry set up, or even promised, in the United Kingdom. The broadcast, therefore, could not be stopped as a contempt of court or as a threat to any judicial proceedings pending or promised in the United Kingdom.

Mr Fairbairn's comparison of the broadcast, which lacked any cross-examination or testing of the two persons who said they witnessed the shooting, with the safeguards which would be part and parcel of the reception of their evidence in a criminal trial proves nothing except that, if there were to be a trial or public inquiry at some future date, the jury would have the substantial protection of our rules of evidence against drawing erroneous inferences based on the broadcast.

The right to be informed and to comment upon matters of public interest is vital to the working of a democratic society. Restraint is justifiable if necessary to prevent prejudice to judicial proceedings which are imminent. But to extend the restraint to protect proceedings overseas would have serious implications. It would, for instance, imperil the opportunity, often the only opportunity, of

exposing the victimisation of the innocent in many parts of the world.

The difference between Sir Geoffrey Howe and Lord Thomson of Monifieth is not a question of law but a matter of judgement in the conduct of public affairs. Sir Geoffrey was fully entitled to put the Government's view to Lord Thomson, who was equally within his rights in rejecting it.

It would be sinister indeed if the Government could impose restraint upon a broadcasting authority acting within the law unless able to establish to the satisfaction of the High Court a sufficient ground for an order to that effect.

Yours sincerely, SCARMAN, House of Lords, May 5.

From Mr Ludovic Kennedy
Sir, Surely the overriding value of the Thames and BBC television programmes is that they guarantee that at least two witnesses who, by accident or design, might not have been called at the coming inquest will now be called. Their evidence may be worthless. But that will be a matter for the seven to 11 members of the coroner's jury, for whose independent judgment I have a great deal more respect than Mr Fairbairn, Mr Lawson (May 5) and other of your more extreme correspondents.

Incidentally, the two programmes were not trials of anyone, but partial inquiries. The coroner's inquest will be, if the SAS men are called to testify, a full inquiry.

Yours etc, LUDOVIC KENNEDY, Ashdown, Avebury, Wiltshire, May 6.

The rule of law

From Mr R. J. A. Cadman
Sir, Mr Conor Cruise O'Brien suggests (article, May 3) that, in the case of terrorists, the "rule of law" and the presumption of innocence ought to be suspended. The argument is an interesting one, but there are two areas which, I suggest, need further thought.

First, how will "persons reasonably suspected of terrorism" be defined? If there is to be a suspension of the "rule of law" we need to know the limits.

Second, the argument suggests that terrorists can be treated differently from common criminals under law. At present a murderer is a murderer no matter his or her motives and is punished as a murderer, not as a political murderer. Indeed, this principle was stoutly defended during the IRA hunger strikes earlier this decade.

I suggest that a suspension of the "rule of law" for terrorists negates this important principle. I remain, yours etc, RICHARD CADMAN, 8 Wexler Road, SW15.

From Sir Leslie Glass
Sir, Conor Cruise O'Brien has put into cogent words what many people have long been thinking. Our precious "rule of law" does not apply as against an enemy in wartime.

The fight with the IRA is much closer to wartime conditions than to normal relatively peaceful times. Internment without trial,

although a deviation from the rule of law, is a sensible and practical way of facing the dilemma.

When I was on Field Marshal Harding's staff in Cyprus during the EOKA troubles gunmen callously shot down unarmed victims in broad daylight in the middle of Nicosia. The rule of law is based on the presumption that witnesses to a crime will testify to this in a court of law. Colonel Grivas's ruthless policy of murder of his fellow countrymen who in any way helped the Government meant that no witnesses dared come forward.

The alternative then was internment, or letting the gunman have freedom to continue his campaign of murder. And to spread the net wider, this "suspected" terrorist is, as Conor Cruise O'Brien says, usually a terrorist in fact.

Many people would think a Government "shoot-to-kill" policy was, against terrorists who declare themselves to be in a state of war against the society in which they move, a reasonable enough policy. But although such a policy should not be ruled out, it has many dangers.

Internment is much more easy to defend. It is certainly preferable to acquiescing "in a silent devaluation of the general concept of the rule of law", which is where the present patently illogical situation is leading us. Yours faithfully, LESLIE GLASS, Stone House, Ivington, Leominster, Herefordshire, May 3.

Christian teaching

From Mr Nicholas Hillier
Sir, Anglican inhabitants of the parish in which I live must have read their lordships' letter (May 3) with feelings of high irony. In the course of the last two years, amendments to the selection criteria of my local church school have made it more difficult for the children of churchgoing parents to obtain places for their children.

Formerly all places were to be allocated, second in order of priority (after siblings), to children of parents who were active in the life of specified local churches. The amendments substituted a requirement only that the parents should be sympathetic to the aims and ideals of the school and wish their children to be educated in a Christian environment.

The revised criteria as regards my own church have, excepting siblings, resulted in no children of active members being admitted.

The school is managed by a board of governors of which a majority is appointed by the Church. My experience is curiously at odds with the expressed desire on the part of the Anglican establishment to maintain the Christian identity of its schools by

proper provision in any "core curriculum" for religious instruction.

Yours faithfully, NICHOLAS HILLIER, 11 Deatry Road, SW15, May 4.

From Rabbi Jonathan Romain
Sir, I have much sympathy for my fellow non-Christian, the imam, who is said to pray that the British would start to honour the name of Jesus again (Clifford Longley, May 2). Only last week I was told by a class at a supposedly Church of England school that the Last Supper was the final meal before a nuclear war!

It benefits none of the other faiths that the level of Christian knowledge and religious awareness so poor in this country. One result is that moral imperatives are lacking and society loses much of its coherence and stability.

Another result is that religious toleration declines, for usually there is little respect for the beliefs of others by those who do not value their own religious heritage.

Amen to the imam's prayer. Yours faithfully, JONATHAN ROMAIN, 79 St Mark's Crescent, Maidenhead, Berkshire, May 3.

Mounting burden

From Mrs Joan Startin
Sir, During the May Day Bank holiday my brother and I spent a happy hour browsing through the old family album recalling youthful birthdays and holidays. Our children also looked through the albums we had kept recording their childhood but, as there were eight, it took them a good deal longer.

This set me wondering about the order which lies before our granddaughters since, at the age of just a year, there are already eight albums devoted to her progress. If this present output is continued and added to the photographs of future brothers and sisters, it looks as if a whole month will probably need to be devoted to recapturing nostalgic memories.

Yours sincerely, JOAN STARTIN, Dyke Cottage, Lightwater Road, Lightwater, Surrey, April 29.

Sight to forget?

From Sir John Dilke
Sir, Allow me to defend the wartime building beside the Horse Guards to which your correspondent Mr Mein (April 29) objects.

Though often referred to as "Lenin's tomb", it was built to enable us to preserve the freedom Mr Mein enjoys and is regarded therefore by serious observers of the Blitz almost with affection. Moreover, it has been successfully screened by one of the largest expanses of Virginia creeper in London, which at nearly all seasons is a sight for sore eyes.

Anyone can think of cyresses more worthy of demolition than that memorable pile, itself a memorial of those heroic times.

Yours truly, JOHN DILKE, Ludpits, Etchingham, Sussex, April 29.

Protection of pension rights

From Mr D. W. G. Sawyer
Sir, It is greatly to be welcomed that the Minister for Social Security has requested the Occupational Pensions Board to conduct an investigation of the protection of pension rights. Many arrangements under which pension schemes are presently administered are quite unsatisfactory, especially concerning entitlements to actuarial surpluses and the use of surpluses to fund company contribution holidays.

Trustee bodies consist almost exclusively of management, including even chairmen, of employing companies on the one hand and of employees on the other. Pensioners and deferred pensioners remain woefully unrepresented. In heavily unionised industries the muscle power of the existing employees can make itself felt. But pensioners, elderly, unorganised, scattered and often uninformed, seem powerless. How can they be sure that trustees are treating them with an even hand?

The OPB investigation can open up a number of courses. Model rules for the management of schemes could be laid down by the OPB as was advocated, with other useful reforms, in Sir Brandon Rhys Williams's Pension Trusts Bill which fell with the dissolution of Parliament last year. Those rules should seek to strengthen awareness that schemes are trusts in which all members, and not least pensioners, have equal status as beneficiaries.

Compulsory representation on the trust body of different classes of beneficiary is another alternative. And in view of the clearly conflicting interests of employers and each of those classes, as well as of their disparity in influence, there is much to be said for schemes being managed, with due allowance for consultation, by

wholly independent trust corporations.

Regardless of the OPB investigation, another course always open is to ask the court to appoint a judicial trustee to act alone or jointly with the existing trustees and, effectively, to review their actions.

Of more immediate concern is that trustees, mindful of their exclusive duties to scheme members and of the depreciated value of the pensions paid to many of them, should view with even greater circumspection attempts by less meritorious claimants to move in on the present surplus hoard before the OPB investigation defines its status more clearly. Retrospective protection may need to be on the agenda.

Yours truly, D. W. G. SAWYER, 17 Morphet Mansions, Morphet Terrace, SW1, May 3.

ON THIS DAY

MAY 9 1876

The London concert given by Wagner was, according to Ernest Newman's life of the composer, a social and artistic success, if not financial. Wagner met George Eliot and Robert Browning and was received by Queen Victoria at Windsor.

WAGNER FESTIVAL

Herr Richard Wagner had little reason to be otherwise than satisfied with the welcome accorded to him on Monday night in the Royal Albert Hall, when the first of his projected series of concerts was given. A very large audience greeted him with a cordiality not to be mistaken. Everybody, in fact, was glad to see the man about whom all musical Europe has been talking, and who, by talking on his own account, has incited all musical Europe to talk for more than a quarter of a century. The particular theories of Herr Wagner with regard to art, however, have been sufficiently discussed, and just now, had we the inclination, we have not the space at command to discuss them again. Enough that in August of last year he persuaded curious spectators from almost every part of the civilized world to visit an effete town situated in the midst of the Franconian hills, for the purpose of testing the ultimate result of his labours as exhibited in a cycle of four dramas, or "stage plays", performed at a new theatre, built entirely through his own indefatigable exertions. Such an unexampled assembly of noted personages, belonging to so many different spheres of thought and action, was in itself a thing to remember; and if the tetralogy of the *Ring des Nibelungen*, while generally admitted to be an artistic success, turned out a pecuniary failure, it is not the less to be regarded as a significant sign of the times, directing attention to a new tendency, which as things progress, may lead art into other channels, and cause it to assume other forms than those to which we have hitherto been accustomed. That Herr Wagner, whatever diverse opinions may be entertained about him as a man of controversy, or as a working representative of art, has caused earnest people to think a good deal is undeniable. It is not so much his poetic ideal as his mode of setting it forth that has provoked, still provokes, and is likely to provoke antagonism. But enough of this for the present.

The programme of Monday night's concert was more immediately interesting on account of the excerpts from *Das Rheingold* than for the miscellaneous selection preceding them. The pompous "Kaisermarsch" is well known here; while very little of *Tannhäuser* is unfamiliar to our amateurs. Nor can the fragments from *Rienzi*, an early opera, on the subject of Bulwer's famous romance, be looked upon as strangers. By the way these fragments seemed rather out of place, coming directly after the "Kaiser March", one of its author's most recent compositions. The orchestration of which sounded almost overwhelming, even in the vast arena of Albert Hall. The whole first part, nevertheless, was received with favour, and the exquisite singing of Madame Materna — the Brümhilde of Bayreuth — in the duet from the second act of *Tannhäuser*, created an impression that could not be mistaken. Madame Materna's partner in this duet was Herr Georg Unger, who also earned laurels at Bayreuth.

Best of all, however, — worth the rest, indeed, put together — were the excerpts from *Das Rheingold*, consisting of the opening and closing scenes — the stealing of the gold from the "Rhine-daughters", by Alberich, and the entry of the gods and goddesses, over the rainbow-bridge, into the giant-built Walhalla. How much of its effect the music with which Herr Wagner has almost magically illustrated these passages must lose by separation from the dramatic context and stage accessories is easy to understand...

Birthday treat

From Mr A. B. McIntosh
Sir, Captain Wilson (May 4) was astonished to see his Aunt Sophie's marriage announcement in Esso's reproduction of *The Times* of April 27, 1888. My Great Aunt Winnie (Lumb) was no less surprised to read in the same issue the announcement of her birth, the centenary of which she celebrated last week.

Yours faithfully, A. B. MCINTOSH, 7 Steele's Road, NW3, May 4.

From Mrs Brian McQuade
Sir, We too are in Esso's advertisement — at least Harcourt's is!

Dr Harcourt put some Georgian cottages together in the 1830s; Dr Viney announced on April 27 the birth of a son to his wife on April 23, 1888; Dr McQuade (my father-in-law) moved in with his wife in January, 1925, and my husband was born here in November, 1925. We moved back in time to celebrate his 60th birthday in 1985 — four doctors in the house in 150 years!

Yours faithfully, JOY MCQUADE, Harcourt, Chertsey, Surrey, May 4.

Further questions

From Mrs Maureen Horne
Sir, I was most interested to read the letter (May 2) from the reader who had identified five different types of question in *Tournament of the Mind*.

I only identified two types: very hard and just plain impossible.

Anyone for Densa? Yours, MO HORNE, 27 King Brude Terrace, Laverne, May 2.

THE ARTS

Children and the monsters

While we are still waiting for a comprehensive documentary on the child-abuse industry, *Everyman* (BBC1, yesterday) filled in some of the squares on the board. Subtitled *Monsters and Rainbows*, this was a *verité* report on the only training course available to professionals: the star of the show was a woman therapist demonstrating her proven techniques for collecting evidential material.

There cannot be many viewers who would want to see sexually abused children describing their experiences on camera, even if this were allowable. In their absence, however, we were left to do rather too much imagining of our own. The young have a seemingly

TELEVISION

inexhaustible capacity for pleasing grown-ups and might well massage the truth.

The programme achieved its emotional impact only when the teaching therapist pinned up drawings of abused children's worst fears. One needed to see both the titular monsters and the self-perception or "body image" of those who have been repeatedly invaded by Daddy (or his friends).

The summer season of *Theatre Night* (BBC2) teed off with *The Miser*, a play which invites us to believe that a father's love is commensurate with the liberality of his purse strings. My A-level notes remind me that the piece can be read as tragedy; Michael Simpson's adequate production certainly contained no laughs to speak of. If the eye was held by Nigel Hawthorne's peerless impersonation of Michel Hordern in his more skittish mood, the ear was constantly distracted by the disparity of the period (1840s, apparently chosen for the frocks' Scrooge-factor) and the translation. It was acceptable for the script to sneak in the odd Shakespearean quote, but not to have its epigram threaten to "lobber you one".

Martin Cropper

After opening late last year, when it was reviewed by Irving Wardle, Adrian Noble's production returns to the repertoire with a new cast whose every word can be heard. I am happy to report, except on the one or two occasions when horns or sinister percussion come in too quickly as a scene is ending.

Bob Crowley's set is an empty box, where the walls are seemingly made of vertical planks, and an open-read stairway intrudes through the rear wall to give access to Duncan's bedroom high up in one corner.

Shifts in the intensity of the lighting temper the severity of the set, and Mark Henderson and Chris Parry, the designers of these effects, judiciously use big, menacing shadows.

Macbeth and his Lady are almost continually ill by follow spots, two of these being directly above the stage, shining through the gauze ceiling and leaving two sharply outlined circles on it.

It is an image which can stand for the self-scrutiny that the two principals embark upon after the first murder. Amanda Root is a young Lady, flutteringly equipped

The Australian playwright

David Williamson has a play and a film opening in London this week.

Questions of greed are raised in both works, Rosalie Horner writes

The playwright David Williamson is one of the sharpest commentators on contemporary Australian life. Today his play *Emerald City* opens at the Lyric, Shaftesbury Avenue, and his film *Travelling North* begins a West End run. Both are mordant comedies of manners which should travel well, Williamson thinks *Emerald City* might be particularly topical for post-Budget Thatcherite Britain.

"Greed has been legitimized now by most of the governments of the Western world, including the Australian Labour government which is doing exactly the same thing," he says. "Greed is now good." He freely admits that the play is taken from life — his own.

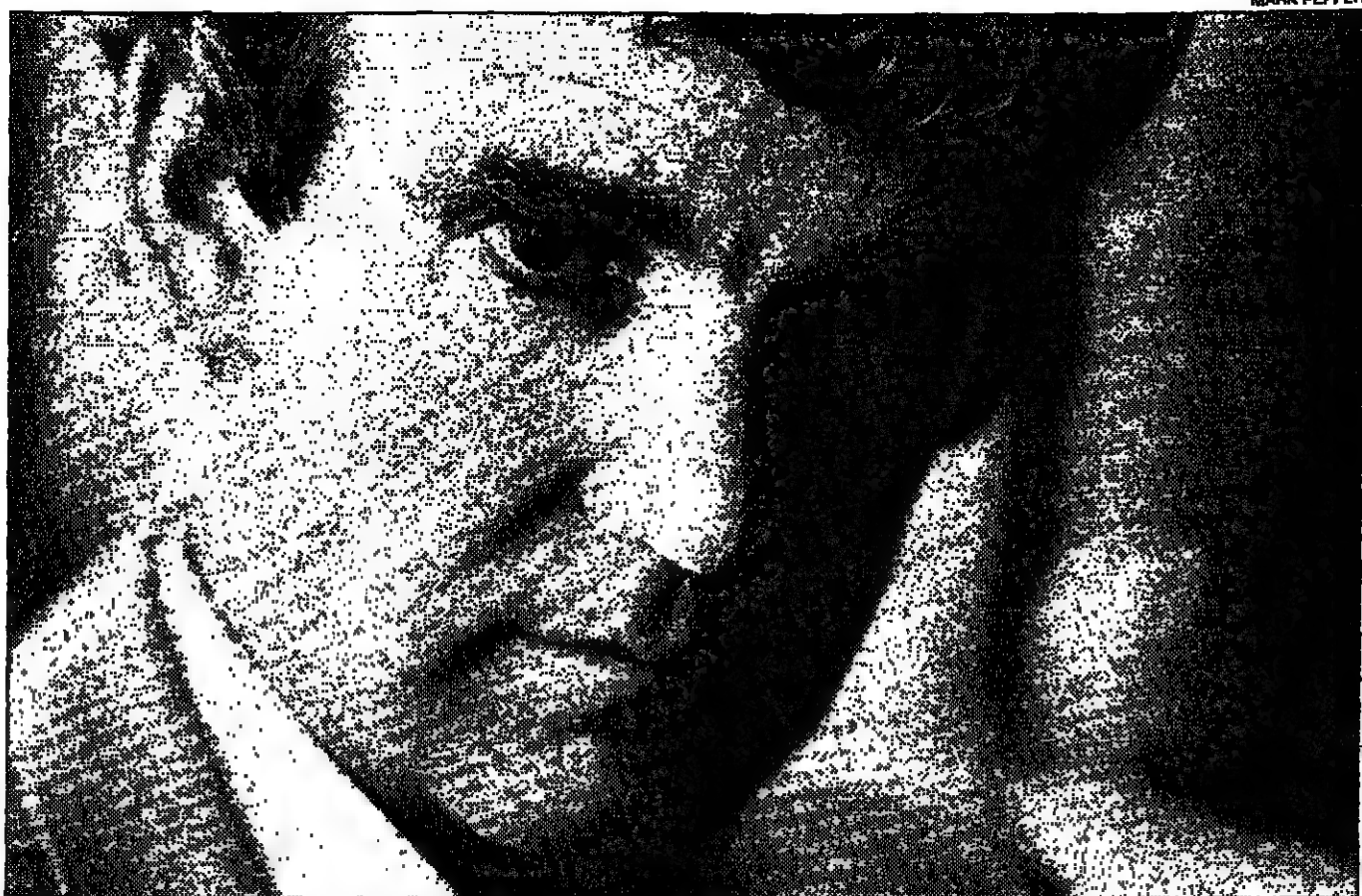
It involves a successful couple — Colin is a writer and Kate is in publishing — who leave Melbourne and move to Sydney, Australia's most glamorous city, the Emerald City of Oz. Williamson and his wife Kristin, a journalist, did this in 1979.

It is a play about selling out, the artist compromising his standards for the flashy blandishments of fame, fortune and, as this is set in Sydney, the acquisition of a harbour frontage, the ultimate symbol of the Australian *arriviste*. "The play is not totally autobiographical, it really isn't," Williams says with an ill-concealed smile. "But I can't deny there is a certain amount of my experience in there and the Australian press caught me out."

"After writing about the dangers of being seduced by harbour-frontages, they caught me sneakily buying one and had great fun with me. I think Woody Allen once said that if a satirist is not the victim of the same impulses he satirizes then it never rings true."

"We old left liberals can't shake ourselves free of guilt. We can't wholeheartedly embrace the new 'greed is good' philosophy."

"There is something in the back of our minds which says 'no, there's more to life than grabbing water-frontages,' even if we



"Greed is now good": David Williamson, the voice of affluent Australia, squares up to moral ambivalence.

do it. There are people out there who are starving, living in conditions they shouldn't be living in."

Then how does Williamson, the self-appointed conscience of the affluent Australian middle-classes, square this? "You don't. The play is about ambivalence. The husband and wife are torn by ambivalence."

"The agonies of moral ambivalence, while they are real, are not as real as the problems of someone starving to death in Africa. So I think they have to be treated in a comic mode. You have to see these people as breast-beating and posturing about why they aren't better than they are. A lot of people would find it a problem that wasn't too difficult to handle — having a harbour frontage and feeling guilty about it."

The film *Travelling North* is about being upwardly mobile in quite a different sense. It is a love story between a man about to retire and a divorced woman with two

married daughters. They travel north to tropical Queensland to find their idea of paradise. Here again Williamson used his own experience. "My wife's mother was married to a very impressive, very irascible old gentleman. They travelled north to find paradise but he was dying of a heart condition, nobody quite knew how long it would take."

"It was the story of him facing death and she facing the responsibility of following that through. It's a journey we all have to face finally and the way they faced it. I thought, was courageous and inspiring. She went with him against the stout opposition of her two daughters, who felt that falling in love at her stage of life with someone like Frank was a very silly thing to do."

Williamson paints in the play a particularly unsympathetic picture of his wife. Did that cause any disharmony in the household? "Oh yes, a bit of friction there," he

laughs. "I must point out that these are fictions and when Frank (Leo McKern) calls the daughters Goneril and Regan, it's for dramatic purposes. I wouldn't be married to my wife if she were as bad as the daughter in the film; she's obviously not."

Generously, he has made the two husbands as odious as their wives. Is one a self-portrait? "Oh yes, I'll plead guilty. There's a very pompous, opinionated husband there that I'll own up to."

These days success takes Williamson increasingly away from home and harbour-frontage in Balmain. He spends a good deal of his time closeted in hotel rooms around the world, his constant companion an IBM word processor and numerous floppy discs. When I spoke to him he was racing against time to complete the British half of his drama-documentary *The Four-Minute Mile*, which will be seen on the BBC prior to the Olympic Games.



Noble's Macbeth and his Lady: Miles Anderson and Amanda Root

piece of work, but pathetic. The "Tomorrow" speech he delivers quietly, sitting down, and even allows himself a hollow laugh: it works exceptionally well.

Noble's intelligent production is packed with incidents which flesh out character and plot. The child, Fleance (ancestor of kings to come), absently occupies the throne when Macbeth advances towards it.

Desmond Barrit's marvellous

Porter brings members of the audience into his act and tells a very funny Knock Knock joke (Duncan who? Duncan disorderly). Finally, there is the tremendous moment when Macbeth's last hiding place is ripped apart by horses piercing the walls of his horrid Macduff (Colin McCormack) erupts literally from the ground at his feet. Great stuff.

Jeremy Kingston

Scottish play for today

Trivial Pursuits, Royal Lyceum, Edinburgh

In Scotland the yuppie also rises, but it usually hot-foots it to London where the pickings are richer. Take Vairi, in Tom McGrath's big bold new three-act play at Edinburgh's Royal Lyceum, making more money a week as a systems analyst than her parents might have done in a year. Or take Terry the estate agent, a walking cautionary tale of what happens to Club 18-30 holiday-makers when they grow older.

Both these two have acquired English spouses and, McGrath seems to be suggesting, some pretty nasty English habits. For instance, all that Vairi needs to know about asking to decide whether or not it is for her is that it's expensive.

So far so good. McGrath has written a Scottish play very much for today which is not set in a depressed tenement in the west of

Scotland, which is not about some dewy-eyed vision of a socialist utopia based on the dignity of labour, and in which the principal players are the women. The material trivia being pursued is set against Vairi's desire to have a child and Terry's wife Hilda's sense of loss at never having had one, and against young Susan Vairi's grown-up niece, the clever geneticist whose research, into fertility, is seriously under-funded.

Somewhere among all this tragedy, or conscience, or death stalks a silent unseen (except by the audience) pale-faced figure and eerie noises off betoken imminent disaster. When it comes, at the very end, it's murder, a consequence of greed gone wrong. But the party goes on, still playing Trivial Pursuit.

The Lyceum has done McGrath proud with a handsome production and some fine performances, especially from Jennifer Black as Vairi and Victoria Hardcastle as Hilda. And you do get the feeling that here is a real writer at work listening and watching the world around him and reflecting it back. Trouble is the pace of the writing is so leisurely that the three hours it plays feels more like four and what is nearly a terrifically exciting evening, fizzing with ideas on the one hand and crisp one-liners on the other ends up rather dull.

Robert Dawson Scott

Dynamite platters to disco

Perhaps the American railroads spoke truer than they knew when they classified the first consignments of gramophone records as dynamite. Did they see a prophetic vision of the reverberating disc? In fact, as we learned from *Revolutions In Sound* (Radio 4, Sundays, repeating Tuesdays; producer Jeff Link), since the emerging record companies could not agree on a classification, the opportunistic carriers imposed one bringing with it the highest freight rate of them all.

Robin Ray's six-part series, which celebrates the centenary of the gramophone, is full of such engaging snippets. (Did you know

RADIO

the HMV dog died some years before his most celebrated public debut? But Ray is working in some weightier topics, including a fascinating suggestion that even the most skilful and, on the face of it, unavoidable tape edit (for example, the correction of a wrong note) subtly affects what you hear, although it is, strictly speaking, inaudible. Edited phrases imperceptibly "change direction" and the performer's intention goes adrift. But what exactly is it that changes and what, if not the ear, perceives it?

Apparently these immaculately recorded performances are often achieved only as a result of one edit every 30 or 40 seconds. How then can they be said to represent an authentic musical event?

I did ask myself at the beginning of *The Best Of Times — The Worst Of Times* (Radio 4, Sundays) whether this way of making a biography could possibly be sustained over seven episodes. Michael Bakewell has compiled a life of Charles Dickens in which its events slip in and out of the author's subsequent treatment of them in his novels, and it is so cleverly done that often the jokes are hard to see. But four episodes in I am hooked.

It requires a distinct effort to stay with *The Last Colony* in Africa (Radio 3, Wednesdays; producer, Michael Stevenson). This is one of Michael Charton's now-familiar explorations of a slice of modern history. In this case the process by which Rhodesia became Zimbabwé — and it is as ever so solid and impressive achievement. Here are all the big guns — Smith, Carrington, Mugabe, Nkomo, Kamukama — giving their views of what happened on the way to the Lancaster House settlement. And yet this extraordinarily interesting series is slightly unattractive. Why? Perhaps the reason lies in its material tone, since this repeatedly provokes the disrespectful thought that no sequence of affairs can possibly have been as significant as these are presented.

It was instructive to compare this with, of all things, a Schools Night-time Broadcast I happened to pick up. *Defence and Disarmament* (Tuesday; producer Graham Tavar) also brought together some big guns, Admiral-of-the-Fleet Lord Lewin and Bruce Kent of CND, with Peter Hobbay asking each to say why he supported or opposed a policy of strong defence. It demonstrated unequivocally that neither participant could prove his point. As a bit of indirect teaching this little programme would be hard to beat.

David Wade

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CONCERTS

Latter-day Xenakis

LS/Howarth Queen Elizabeth Hall

A typically packed weekend with the London Sinfonietta focused on Xenakis, whose *Warg*, his third piece written for this ensemble, was given a suitably emphatic first performance under Elgar Howarth.

The composer's note revealed only that the title is a possible variant of the Greek *ergon*, a form chosen, surely, for the suggestion of effort in its sound as well as its sense, for this is another essay in the latter-day Xenakis style of rude and strident noises, massive marches of parallel chords, and the heavy machinery of regular pulse. As so often, there is a strong colouring of folk music in the

scales employed, and just occasionally a simple slip of a tune, but for the most part the sound world is huge and elemental to the point of brutality, even though the score requires only a dozen soloists and no percussion.

The programming of Xenakis's previous *Sinfonietta* piece, the more varied *Thalain*, was perhaps inevitable, but the selection of Szymanowski song cycles to precede these works was inspired. Eileen Hulse was brilliant in the fountain-sprays of the *Songs of a Fairy Princess*, as was John Coable at the piano.

There were also two fine-spm diversions from Hungary: Ligeti's *Melodien* and *Triple Sextet* by György Orbán. His pleasantly witty exposition of fantastic musical mechanisms probably owes something to the older composer, as does the alarming implication that romantic agonies (for string sextets) may be as efficiently programmed as the tickings and warblings of wind and tuned percussion. But this was a perky piece.

Paul Griffiths

Welcome back, Klaus

LPO/Tennstedt Festival Hall

A programme of Wagner extracts and overtures celebrated the welcome return of Klaus Tennstedt to the South Bank after two years courageously fighting throat cancer. The evening proved the continuing power of both mind and music over matter.

The overture there was resonant in every sense. First there was *Tannhäuser*, substantial as a symphony, then came *Rienzi*; finally *Die Meistersinger*, a huge upbeat of affirmation, as it were, for Tennstedt's six Festival Hall concerts planned for next season.

The evening was very much an occasion and the London Philharmonic responded with vigorous concentration to their master's every breath. *Tannhäuser* was remarkable for its control of harmonic and dynamic

distance throughout its long thematic procession. *Rienzi* built prayer and battle-song on the same foundations of firm cello and bass contours, stencil-sharp brass and string playing of unusual buoyancy and grace.

The excerpts from *Götterdämmerung*, including Ziegfried's Journey to the Rhine and Funeral Music, had their inevitable effect: Ziegfried's descent through the magic fire was conjured by playing of true lightness of being, before the groundswell of the Rhine powerfully contained its ebb and flow of motifs.

When it was all over, Tennstedt ran up and down the stairs several times, and then, just when we thought it was safe to leave, he galloped outrageously into an unscheduled *Ride of the Valkyries*. Welcome back.

Hilary Finch

JAZZ

Lost tone

Gil Evans Tribute, Royal Festival Hall

The "End Games" performance by the Gill Evans orchestra, coming two months after his death, was celebratory. The general air of exuberance threatened to turn the evening into an extended blowing contest between the various elements of the brass section. This is, of course, an ever-present danger in live performances of Evans's late work, with its loose orchestrations and borrowings from rock and funk, which if not properly handled, can degenerate into the survival of the loudest.

The risks were evident in the opening number, "La Nevada". On the 1961 studio album *Out Of The Cool*, the piece ebbs and flows from the piano introduction, only slowly building to the horn climax. Last Thursday's truncated version was far harsher, most of the subtlety lost as the players raced to the coda.

The overall tone was less shrill in the two Mings classics "Orange Was The Colour Of Her Dress..." and "Goodbye Pork Pie Hat". George Adams contributed a salty tenor solo to the former, while the elegy to Lester Young was constructed around the yearning also of Chris Hunter.

One of the surprises of the first 45 minutes was the subdued contribution of Hiram Bullock, whose guitar posturings have become all too familiar in recent years. His turn was to come, however, in the over-long work-outs from the Jimi Hendrix and Van Morrison songbooks.

Clive Davis

RIK MAYALL JOHN SESSIONS
STEPHEN FRY JOHN GORDON SINCLAIR
SARAH BERGER PAUL MOONEY



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SOME SEATS AVAILABLE TONIGHT

MONDAY PAGE

Adapting to adoption

The supply of babies for adoption is dwindling. How do agencies decide who shall have the precious few? Heather Kirby investigates

If you are a seriously overweight, 36-year-old smoker, the chances of being able to adopt a white healthy baby through an adoption agency are nil. If you are in a relationship rather than a marriage, if you have been married for less than three years or more than 15 and unless you can prove you are infertile, you would probably not be considered either. Trying to adopt a baby is a seller's market unless you are prepared to take on a severely handicapped child, siblings or children who have been physically and sexually abused.

According to Christine Hammond, assistant development director at BAAF (British Agencies for Adoption and Fostering) in 1986 there were 8,000 adoptions but only 1,500 of those were babies under one year. There is a huge gap between supply and demand. The pill, legal abortions and social acceptance of the single parent are the main reasons for the drop in supply and a couple's choice to put off trying for a family until they are older is a major contributory factor for the increasingly desperate demand. The National Association for the Childless says that one in six couples, or two million people, now have problems conceiving.

But now couples who may start out wanting to adopt one of the "easy to place babies" (generally meaning a white healthy baby under two) are no longer prepared to go away empty handed and are taking on hard-to-place children. Reflecting this trend, the Church Adoption Society, which placed 32 children last year and takes applicants within a 30-mile radius of Central London, announced yesterday that it was changing its name to Childlink.

"We are changing our name because of the growing need to



'A career woman would have to prove she wanted to be a parent'

attract people who are not white Anglo-Saxon Protestants," says Sheila Conway, its director. "We are not funded by any church and we want to reflect our non-denominational status."

The situation for couples who are determined to adopt a healthy baby is not all gloom. If you are a practising Catholic your chances are considerably higher than any other single section of the community. Since they comprise only 10 per cent of the population and do not believe in abortion, there are more Catholic babies available to the Catholic couples queuing up.

Most local authorities are adoption agencies and some of the larger ones, such as Hertfordshire, also cater for neighbouring boroughs which cannot place a child within their own boundaries because they may only have a couple of secondary schools and the consensus is for adopted children to grow up well away from siblings. Last year Hertfordshire had 48 easy to place

babies. They carry a permanent waiting list of 40 hopeful couples.

Since all agencies now insist on racial matching, infertile couples who belong to an ethnic minority are more likely to be able to adopt than a white infertile couple simply because they would face less competition. However, Tony Meredith, director of the Catholic Children's Society, admitted that he would break the racial rule in certain circumstances. "I would not be prepared to leave a black infant in a foster home for more than 10 months - but I would have to be convinced we had explored every avenue to find a black family."

Most adoption agencies prefer their babies to have an adopted brother or sister, so a couple who have been lucky once will be guaranteed an addition to their family if they want one. Prospective parents have to take a medical (both smoking and obesity are considered life-threatening, and agencies are not keen to put a child in a position

where they may lose a parent), have a permanent home here, have no criminal record and a reliable job.

A career woman would have to be very sure of her motives because they would be put under a microscope, says Ruth Lawn, home finding project leader at NCH, a Methodist organization. "Some agencies would be very suspicious that a baby was just another status symbol. And although I do not subscribe to the view myself that a woman has to give up her career, she would have to prove she wanted to be a parent and was not giving over the job to a nanny 20 hours of the day."

Agencies prefer parents to be 35 or under, fearing that anyone older may not be able to cope with a teenager. They also have to be warm, show strong motivation, be realistic about the possible difficulties such as protracted legal proceedings if the baby has been made a ward of court, or lack of knowledge about the father. Being intellectual or a high

achiever may be a hindrance. Lawn explains: "If the child is going to grow up not very bright in a family where educational attainment is important this child might not live up to their expectations."

It costs approximately £4,500 to assess prospective parents and takes nine months (Conway has identified 43 steps in the process from application to adoption), a deliberately contrived timescale. It is against the law to pay an adoption society money although, since the voluntary ones are charities, they are grateful for donations.

While Hammond admits the testing of parents for perfect babies can be idiosyncratic, when it comes to adopting hard to place categories of children the outlook is completely different. Single men or women, cohabiting couples, older people, the unconventional, are welcomed with open arms. Single parents are sometimes preferable because they have no competing demands on their affection, unconventional people because they would not care about being stared at, older people for their general experience.

Twelve years ago it was very unusual for a family to adopt a baby with Down's Syndrome. But now, according to Philip Stogdon, a social worker with Parents for Children, they rarely get a Down's Syndrome baby - "and if we did we would have 10 families to choose from", he says. "We can find placements for children with cerebral palsy, epilepsy, for spastic quadriplegics or blind children so long as they are under five."

Age is the biggest handicap. "Children over 12 are very hard to place," says Carol Lindsay Smith, new family project leader at Dr Barnardo's in Colchester, which launched the first shop window for hard to place children. "Sometimes infertile couples can be persuaded to take children of an age their own would be if they had had them at the same time as their friends."

A sudden conversion to Catholicism or an unaccountable move to Hertfordshire would be greeted with some scepticism. But if you are determined to secure a baby, it is worth writing to several voluntary agencies as well as your local social services department and discussing your needs with the people involved in placements. Many infertile couples find their original dream is unattainable only to discover an even more fulfilling alternative.

Adopting a Child (BAAF, £2) from 11 Southwark Street, London SE1 1RQ.



Helen Boehm with the bear and bald eagle created for the American Boehm Porcelain Exhibition in Moscow

Propaganda as art form

Why Helen Boehm thinks her pieces of porcelain encourage world peace

Mikhail and Raisa Gorbachev returned from their recent trip to Washington with a large gold and silver globe encircled by flying doves. And when Ronald Reagan goes to the Soviet Union for the summit at the end of this month he will be bearing more gifts of American Boehm porcelain.

A Boehm American eagle found its way to the Hermitage museum and a brown bear was presented to the children of the Soviet Union following an exhibition in Moscow last year.

A video tape for the Boehm (pronounced "beam") company suggests the porcelain sculptures are "a communion of nature and art, a way to bridge the geographical and ideological barriers that separate us..."

It may not be to everybody's taste (one uncharitable observer commented that it looked the sort of thing that might provoke the Gorbachevs to panic: "Quick, the Reagans are coming - get out the Boehm") but it is undoubtedly spectacular.

Helen Boehm, the founder's widow and since 1969 chairman and art director, breezed off Concord and into Garrard's over the weekend to inspect an exhibition which runs from today until Saturday and at which she will be signing pieces.

In the glass cases the stuff of glassest was reverently arranged. She bustled around, altering the angle of a falcon, the hindlegs of a gazelle, the way the light glinted on the petals of an iris - greeting every piece like a long lost friend.

Mrs Boehm never tires of telling her rags-to-riches story, or stops pinching herself at how a poor Italian immigrant girl from Brooklyn came to rub shoulders with world rulers and royalty.

She began married life in her mother's humble house and sewed her own clothes. She now boasts luxurious residences in New Jersey, New York - in the ultra-chic Pierre Hotel - and Palm Beach, and frequents couture

salons. She stays at the Connaught when visiting her studios in Malvern, where the Prince of Wales once tried his hand at painting a baby seal.

She breeds horses, collects art and vintage cars and bought a polo team which "trounced" a team including the Prince of Wales to carry off the Queen's Cup for America. It was Mrs Boehm who hosted the polo balls which were a high spot of the Duke and Duchess of York's trip to the US.

At Garrard, she suddenly suggested: "We could do with two or three live lovebirds in the centre. Could we manage that?" The staff looked aghast. Mrs Boehm, mistress of the Thacheresque technique of not pausing for breath, went on to describe how five rare birds escaped into the Manhattan sky on their way to a promotion at Tiffany & Co many years ago.

Such schemes may sound silly, but it was only her flair for publicity, propaganda - call it what you will - that turned her husband's craftsmanship into an internationally acclaimed art form.

Edward Marshall Boehm had the skill to capture the wildlife he loved in the finest, hard-paste porcelain, developing an ingenious system of removable supports to allow an unprecedented freedom of movement. Without his wife's promotional instincts they might have gone no further than the Boehm mantelpiece.

She has an unerring eye for an opportunity. When Prince William was born she presented him with a model of the recently-raised Mary Rose. Prince Henry's birth was marked by two little rabbits, since she had heard that his nursery had a bunny theme.

Her one sorrow is that she never had children, who might have created a Boehm dynasty. The company's current president is Frank Cosentino. For all her strength, Mrs Boehm says she likes a man to look up to.

Victoria McKee

© Times Newspapers Ltd 1988

I am feeling very sorry for Americans right now. There they are peacefully carrying on with their quiet old fashioned practices. Ye Election of the President. Ye Hollywood Bowl, while with hardly a moment's warning, their old traditional industries are being taken over by brash, beefy British conglomerates.

I am thinking particularly of my favourite American clothes shop, Brooks Brothers, recently taken over by that menace of the British high street, Marks & Spencer. How often have I taken flight from the desperate hurly burly of London life for the comparative quiet of New York and, in particular, the decorum of Brooks Brothers, where gravely attentive shop assistants will spend hours helping you select a shirt from their excellent selection of cotton twills. At Brooks Brothers you may make a purchase for a pygmy or a gorilla because their shirts come in so many sleeve lengths that there is not a manly arm that could not be decently clothed.

Better still, gentlemen's suits hang on the rails with the trouser ends and jacket cuffs unfinished so that, having bought one, a man can then have it fitted to his exact requirements. And all this is cheerfully and efficiently undertaken in elegant surroundings where the lifts hum soothingly between the different floors and the merchandise is displayed in

Brash cash



handsome glass show cases.

Brooks Brothers belongs to a world that has vanished from our own side of the Atlantic and I dread to think what will happen to it if, as Lord Rayner, the chairman of Marks & Spencer, has threatened, Brooks Brothers departments will be placed inside M & S's prime stores.

Will the Brooks Brothers philosophy of service with a smile give way to the M & S staff habit of non-co-operation with a scowl? There cannot be a British woman alive who has not had her head bitten off by one of M & S's special brand of vacant-eyed shop assistants just because she had the temerity to ask where she might find the knickers that match the bra she has just bought. One shouldn't be too hard on these assistants, I suppose. If I had to wear the repulsive M & S uniform of off-white Crimplene with a nasty all-over red and blue

motif, I should find it difficult to say, "May I help you, madam?" with any degree of sincerity.

And yet I hate to see our tough, abrasive British way of life devour the gentler American one. There is a story by Mary McCarthy called *The Man in the Brooks Brothers Shirt* in which the well-shirted man gives the heroine "that sense of ritualistic righteousness that the Best People are supposed to best in".

His shirt, which carries an intriguing emblem, features quite a lot in the story. He explained: "I get these shirts at Brooks Brothers. They'll put the emblem on free if you order the shirts custom-made. I always order a dozen at a time. I get everything at Brooks Brothers except ties and shoes."

Although they have just met on a train, the heroine finds herself going to bed with him as they speed across America during the night. The man, who looks as if he has "been put together by a good tailor", is the embodiment of romantic ardour and what would now be called Victorian values.

Much as I like Brooks Brothers shirts, I will not claim that the wearer of one possesses the power to make strange women fall into his arms during overnight train journeys. But I am perfectly sure that Mary McCarthy could never have written of a romantic encounter had she called her story *The Man in the Marks & Spencer Sweater*.



Judge Dalia Dorner: 'I hate capital punishment... in principle, you understand'

A fine judgment?

Dalia Dorner is one of the judges who sentenced John Demjanjuk to death. She tells Gitta Sereny why she took on a "unique" case

Judges, quite rightly, usually resist approaches from journalists, and it seemed a token of Dalia Dorner's perspicacity as much as of her unconventional attitude that, in April 1987 when the three Israeli judges in the "Ivan the Terrible" trial were in Berlin to attend the questioning of one of the prosecution's most important witnesses, she did not reject out of hand my suggestion of a conversation once the Demjanjuk case was over.

Dalia Dorner, now aged 54 and considered one of the sharpest legal minds in Israel, has been a judge for 15 years, the last four in the district court in Jerusalem. It was the president of that court who, two years ago, asked her to participate in the Demjanjuk trial. "I thought about it for a long time and finally decided that it would be a unique case and I had to do it," she said. "Of course, no one could have known that it would take as long as it did - much too long."

It was in the 109th session of the State of Israel v Ivan (John) Demjanjuk, on April 25, after 14 months of hearings and deliberations, that Judge Dorner and Dov Levin heard their fellow judge, Zvi Tal, a gentle, deeply religious man, read out the death sentence upon which, although it was not mandatory, they had unanimously agreed. Two days later, Judge Dorner and I sat in her sun-splashed Jerusalem flat, skirting around the one thing that was on both our minds. "I hate capital punishment..." she burst out at one point, adding at once, as she had to, "in principle, you understand. I couldn't be a judge if it was a normal part of our judicial system."

She had not thought the case would last very long. The Eichmann case took six months, and I thought that if that 'big' criminal could be

dealt with in six months then this one would be over in four. "But it was a very, very difficult case," she conceded. "Usually I just stay in my office during the midday break, but in this case I went home - I needed to be quiet, and alone."

Awareness of injustice had entered Dalia Dorner's life early, in her native Turkey. In 1943, when the Turks thought the Germans would still win the war, her Russian father, a successful merchant, and many other Jews, Greeks and Armenians, were suddenly charged with enormous fake tax debts and sent to prison. Released the next year, he decided the family must go to Israel. But his health had suffered in prison, and he died a few months after their arrival there. In 1944, she and her younger brother were sent to a children's home, returning to live with their mother when Dorner was 14. Going to school in the mornings, she would tutor younger children every afternoon and "made enough for us to live on".

She met her husband, a fellow law student, at university, and married in 1958; the eldest of their two sons is now studying law. Wherever she and her husband go on holiday, "we go to the courts, to sit in on trials".

A lot of people wondered whether a jury would have looked differently at the Demjanjuk case. Judge Dorner says she cannot answer that question. "But speaking generally, we have no jury trials in Israel. The British decided - rightly, I happen to think - on our system. I consider a judge writing a decision, which can then be appealed, safer than a jury. But, anyway, in tiny Israel, where everyone knows everybody else, the jury system would be impossible."

A jury, she said, will always be aware of audience reactions and may be influenced by them. Judges ignore them, unless they interfere with the conduct of the trial.

Perhaps this disciplined separation from the public led Demjanjuk's judges to believe that their sentence would provoke the same reaction as Eichmann's death sentence, after which the audience filed out in dignified silence. I had been told by someone close to the court that they had been appalled by the applause and the demonstrations which greeted Demjanjuk's sentence.

I was glad to tell Judge Dorner that several of us had counted the actual demonstrators among the 500-strong audience. Contrary to reports, there had been only six old men, survivors whose emotions could be forgiven, plus 20 young extremists - nationalists, we were told - who burst into a carefully orchestrated demonstration of cheers and songs. This was what the TV cameras had focused on, and what was seen on screens around the world that night, rather than the rest of that audience, some of whom cried, and most of whom silently left the hall.

"You are right. We didn't know that," she said. "I'll tell Zvi Tal he'll be as glad to hear it as I am. Thank you."

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The Engineering Assembly

The 1988 elections to the Engineering Assembly have been held in six of the 19 Regions, and have been conducted by the Electoral Reform Society on behalf of The Engineering Council. The electorate comprises those registered with The Engineering Council as Chartered Engineers (CEng), Technician Engineers (TEng) and Engineering Technicians (EngTech), and with registered addresses in the Regions concerned.

The declaration of results is as follows:

Region 1 North East	Region 2 North East	Region 3 North West	Region 4 Northern	Region 5 North West	Region 6 Yorkshire
CEng P. J. HANNA TEng J. HANNA EngTech J. HANNA A. WILSON	CEng R. J. GILLMAN TEng J. GILLMAN EngTech J. GILLMAN A. WILSON	CEng D. L. GREGG TEng D. L. GREGG EngTech D. L. GREGG A. WILSON	CEng D. L. GREGG TEng D. L. GREGG EngTech D. L. GREGG A. WILSON	CEng D. L. GREGG TEng D. L. GREGG EngTech D. L. GREGG A. WILSON	CEng D. L. GREGG TEng D. L. GREGG EngTech D. L. GREGG A. WILSON

For information, the 1988 Engineering Assembly takes place on July 18th-20th at The Queen's University of Belfast.

Signed L. W. L. Chelton, Secretary

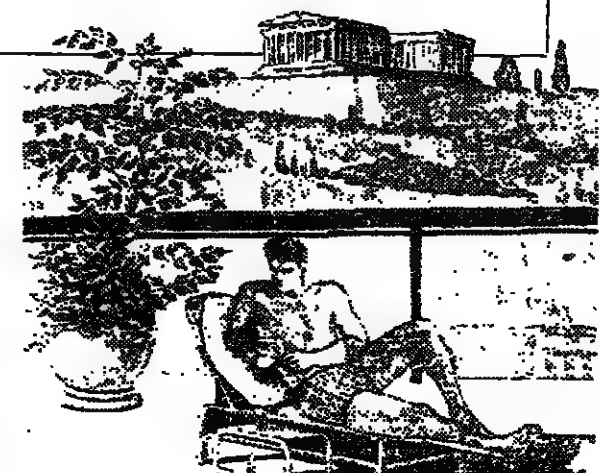
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INFORMATION SERVICE

This selective guide to entertainment and events throughout Britain appears from Monday to Friday, followed in the Saturday section by a preview of the week ahead. Items for inclusion should be sent to The Times Information Service, PO Box 7, 1 Virginia Street, London E1 9XN

THEATRE

LONDON

BLOODY POETRY: Nigel Terry plays Byron and Mark Rylance is Shelley in a start of a Howard Brenton season. "Three Plays for Utopia". Until May 21. Royal Court Theatre, St. John's Square, London SW5 (01-834 1745). Tube: Gloucester Road. Mon-Sat 8-10.15pm, mat Sat 4-6.30pm, £4-12.

THE COMMON PURSUIT: Simon Gray play traces the fortunes of underdog friends; splendid cast led by Erik Mayall, John Sessions, Stephen Fry, John Gordon Sinclair. Phoenix Theatre, Chancery Cross Road, WC2 (01-836 2294). Tube: Tottenham Court Road. Mon-Thurs 8-10.15pm, Fri and Sat 8.45-11pm, mat Sat 4-6.15pm, £6-24.50.

DANGEROUS OBSESSION: Better-than-average revenge thriller. Polite smiling Dinsdale Landin drags Jeremy Bulloch and Hilary Tindall over the edge. Fortune Theatre, Russell Street WC2 (01-836 2228). Tube: Covent Garden. Mon-Fri 8-10.05pm, Sat 8-10.30pm, mat Wed 3-5.05pm and Sat 5.30-7.30pm, £6-13.50.

EMERALD CITY: Australian hit comedy by David Williamson giving the lowdown on down under. Lyric Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue W1 (01-437 3588). Tube: Piccadilly Circus. Previews from May 5, Mon-Fri 8-10.15pm, Sat 8.30-10.15pm, mat Thurs 3-5.15pm and Sat 5-7.15pm. Opens May 9, 7-8.15pm, then times as before, £4-11.50.

LETICE AND LOVAGE: Maggie Smith and Margaret Tyacke waging eccentric war against the modern world in Peter Shaffer's new comedy. Globe Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, W1 (01-437 3588). Tube: Piccadilly Circus. Mon-Sat, 7.45-10.15pm, mat Sat 3-5.30pm, £7-15. (D)

MARRIED LOVE: New Peter Lake play starring Susan Hampshire as Marie Stoppard, mother of birth control. Directed by Joan Plowright. Wyndham's Theatre, Chancery Cross Road WC2 901-836 3028. Tube: Leicester Square. Previews from May 5, Mon-Fri 8-10.15pm, Sat 8.30-10.15pm, mat Wed 3-5.15pm, Sat 5-7.15pm, the times as before, £5-9-10.

TWELFTH NIGHT: Bill Alexander's robustly charming comedy waging war against the modern world in Peter Shaffer's new comedy. Globe Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, W1 (01-437 3588). Tube: Piccadilly Circus. Mon-Sat, 7.45-10.15pm, mat Sat 3-5.30pm, £7-15. (D)

WAITING FOR GODOT: Alan Ayckbourn and John Arden play David and Goliath in Beckett's first and greatest play. National Theatre (Lytelton), South Bank, SE1 (01-828 2252). Tube: Waterloo. Previews Nov 16, 17, 23, 24, 7-10.15pm, then times as before, £5-9-10. Then in Rep. Previews 25-29, then 25-29, £5-9-10.

YOU NEVER CAN TELL: Toby Robertson's sassy Shaw, with Michael Hordern, Irene Worth and Michael Denison. Haymarket Theatre, Haymarket, SW1 (01-830 9832). Tube: Piccadilly Circus. Mon-Sat 7.30-10.30pm, mat Wed and Sat 3-6pm, £7.50-£14.50.

ZIGZAG: Spectacular musical based on the life of the man who made the famous Folies-Bergere a boom. With Len Cariou, Geoffrey Hutchins and Louise Gold. London Palladium, 8 Argyll Street, W1 (01-437 7373). Tube: Tottenham Court Road. Mon-Sat 7.30-10.15pm, mat Wed and Sat 2.45-5.30pm, £25-£21.

WORD-WATCHING

Answers from page 22

MINUEND (a) In mathematics a number from which another number (the subtrahend) is to be subtracted, from the Latin *minuendus* to be diminished or reduced in number.

SUPPET (c) A small piece of toast or fried bread served with or without soup, a crouton, apparently a diminutive of sop.

MOLL-BUZZER (a) American slang for a thief who preys on women and a purse (i.e. handbag-snatcher, or a hobo (i.e. tramp) who begs from women).

AUBAINE (c) The French legal term for the disposition of a dead foreigner's belongings, ransoming off the Robb.

LONG RUNNERS: * Beyond Reasonable Doubt: Queen's Theatre (01-734 1166). * The Business of Murder: Mayfair Theatre (01-629 3038). * Cate: New London Theatre (01-405 0072, 01-404 0073). * Cheese: Prince Edward Theatre (01-734 8951). * Follies: Shaftesbury Theatre (01-379 5399). * 42nd Street: Drury Lane Theatre (01-836 1069/0). * Kiss Me Kate: Savoy Theatre (01-836 8888). * Les Liaisons Dangereuses: Ambassadors Theatre (01-836 6111, 01-836 1171). * The Sea and the Girl: Adelphi Theatre (01-240 7913/4). * The Miserables: Palace Theatre (01-434 0599). * The Mousetrap: St Martin's Theatre (01-836 1443). * The Phantom of the Opera: Her Majesty's Theatre (01-839 2244). * Run For Your Wife: Criterion Theatre (01-830 3216). * Standstill Express: Apollo Victoria (01-828 6665). * And Then There Were None: Dukes of York's Theatre (01-836 5122).

OUT OF TOWN

COVENTRY: * The Crucible: Andrew McCulloch stars in new production of Miller's witch-trial masterpiece. Belgrave Theatre, Belgrave Square (0203 553555). Mon-Thurs 7.30, Fri and Sat 8pm, Wed mat 2.30pm, £2-£5.20. (D)

LEICESTER: * French Without Tears: Ratigan's first comedy, set among students at a French cramming school. Haymarket Theatre, Belgrave Gate (0533 539787). Mon-Thurs 7.30pm, Fri and Sat 8pm, mat Sat 4pm, £4-£8.50.

FILMS

Also on national release

ADVANCE BOOKING POSSIBLE

BROADCAST NEWS (18): Silk drama about network TV journalism from James L. Brooks (*Terms of Endearment*). With William Hurt, Albert Brooks, Holly Hunter as the trio caught in a jumble of professional and romantic crises (132 min).

CRIMINAL MINDS (18): Crime drama about a network TV journalist from James L. Brooks (*Terms of Endearment*). With William Hurt, Albert Brooks, Holly Hunter as the trio caught in a jumble of professional and romantic crises (132 min).

CRY FREEDOM (PG): Richard Attenborough's bumper bundle of exciting spectacle and liberal sentiments. With Kevin Kline as journalist Donald Woods, drawn into the case of South African activist Steve Biko (Denzel Washington) (158 min).

DRAGNET (PG): Lashley attempt to parody the films TV police series, with Dan Aykroyd and Tom Hanks. Directed by Len Clevett. (106 min).

DUDES (15): Three New York punks head for Hollywood but run into trouble from a crazed gangster named the West. A hilarious send-up from director Penelope Spheeris; with Jon Cryer, Daniel Roebuck (87 min).

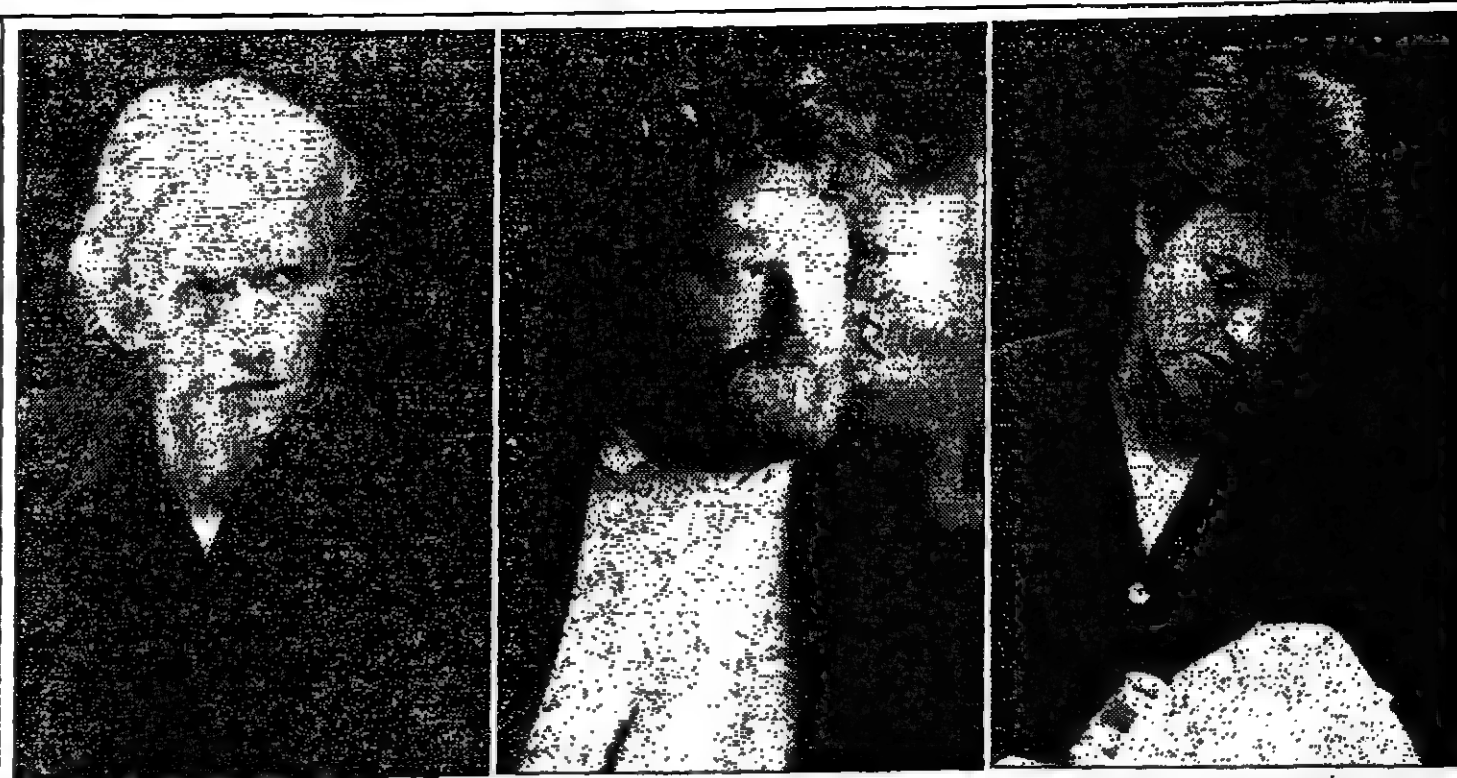
FLAME IN MY HEART (18): Alan Tanner's lugubrious drama, shot in black-and-white, very much a showcase for its star and co-writer Mynam. Measures - cast as an actress whose life disintegrates through her obsession with physical love (112 min).

MAKING MR. RIGHT (18): Gaudy crazy comedy from Desperate Seeking Susan. Directed by Susan Seidelman, with Ann Magnuson as a punkish publicist given the task of promoting an android who is to be launched into space (88 min).

MOONSTRUCK (PG): Should Cher play it safe and marry Danny Aiello, or follow her heart and go for his brother, Nicholas Cage? Norman Jewison took the Best Director award at the Berlin Film Festival and Cher the Best Actress Oscar (102 min).

NO WAY OUT (15): Polished version of a film noir classic. The Big Game, with a new Pentagon setting and a few extra twists. Gene Hackman plays the Defence Secretary with a crime to cover up. Kevin Costner is the ruthless investigator. Roger Donaldson directs (114 min).

THE PHANTOM OF THE OPERA (18): The Phantom of the Opera (114 min).



Across the sea from Ireland: Marie Mullen (left) and Catherine Byrne (right) in the new play *The Factory Girls* by Frank McGuinness (centre)

McGuinness on draught

The Irish Festival now being celebrated at Riverside Studios, Hammersmith, under the title *A Season of Irish Drama*, includes a play, *The Factory Girls*, by Frank McGuinness, whose earlier work includes the bitter and intensely powerful First World War drama *Observe the Sons of Ulster Moving Towards the Somme*. His latest play arrives in London garlanded with praise from the Irish press and follows the endeavours of five women, threatened with redundancy in a Donegal shirt factory, to fight both management and unions in attempt to

determine their own future. The production comes from Ireland's most enterprising theatrical venture, the Galway-based Druid Theatre Company. Their work is best known here from regular visits to Glasgow and London's Donmar Warehouse but they spend much of their time touring the towns and villages of Western Ireland, performing in schools, halls, barns and wherever they can find an acting space. Finding an audience is no problem, since their arrival is eagerly awaited wherever they go. Riverside Studios, Crisp Road, London W6 (01-748 3354), preview tomorrow 7pm, opens Wednesday 7pm, £5. Jeremy Kingston

CONCERTS

LUNCHTIME

* PERARRA PIERRES: see caption.

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* ODEON KENSINGTON (01-892 8844): Progs 2.00, 5.00, 8.10.

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* ZIGZAG: Spectacular musical

TELEVISION AND RADIO

Compiled by Peter Dear
and Jane Rackham

BBC1

- 6.00** *Casualty*. A film about a young man who has been severely injured in a car crash. The film is a dramatization of a real-life case.
- 7.00** *News*. A news programme featuring the latest news from around the world.
- 7.30** *Open University: Learning and Doing Maths*. A series of programmes designed to help students learn mathematics.
- 8.00** *DEF II*. The first of a new series of youth programmes presented by the demented newscaster from Victoria Wood's show, Susie Blake. Beginning with a play about a young man who is a victim of a racist attack.
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BBC2

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ITV/LONDON

- 6.30** *TV-am* begins with The Morning Show. A programme featuring the latest news from around the world.
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VARIATIONS

- BBC1** *WALKER*. A series of programmes featuring the latest news from around the world.
- BBC2** *DEF II*. The first of a new series of youth programmes presented by the demented newscaster from Victoria Wood's show, Susie Blake. Beginning with a play about a young man who is a victim of a racist attack.
- ITV** *DEF II*. The first of a new series of youth programmes presented by the demented newscaster from Victoria Wood's show, Susie Blake. Beginning with a play about a young man who is a victim of a racist attack.
- Channel 4** *DEF II*. The first of a new series of youth programmes presented by the demented newscaster from Victoria Wood's show, Susie Blake. Beginning with a play about a young man who is a victim of a racist attack.
- Channel 5** *DEF II*. The first of a new series of youth programmes presented by the demented newscaster from Victoria Wood's show, Susie Blake. Beginning with a play about a young man who is a victim of a racist attack.



The last photo of Susie Jaeger, taken with her mother on holiday, before she was murdered (Horizon: BBC2, 8.10pm)

Sleuthing in a scientific way

Horizon (BBC2, 8.10pm) has so long been the authoritative voice of television science that there is a danger of taking its authority for granted. Lulled by the reassuring voice of the resident narrator, Paul Vaughan, and in the absence of any cross-examination of the scientists, it is easy to accept what is put before you. But sometimes the evidence is less than persuasive, as in tonight's edition, called *Traces of Murder*. The programme reviews the latest scientific methods employed by the police on both sides of the Atlantic in their detection of murderers. It is possible that the use of computers to store and interpret evidence would have led to the earlier arrest of the Yorkshire Ripper. The computer scanning of fingerprints, already used in Washington, looks impressive but has yet to be tried here. Genetic profiling — which seeks to establish identity through the analysis of strands of hair or smears of blood — may have helped to catch the

TELEVISION CHOICE

killer of two young girls in Leicestershire, but he may have betrayed himself in any case. Another sort of profiling is psychological, building up the identity of the killer from his personality traits. Young Susie Jaeger was abducted while on a camping holiday with her mother in Montana. A year later the kidnapper rang the mother and cruelly raised her hopes by assuring her that Susie, who had been killed immediately, was still alive. The police say it was not so much the voice, as the man's sadistic behaviour, that led to his apprehension. But *Horizon* has to admit that neither computers, nor genetics nor even psychological identikit have so far revealed the killer of 10-year-old Sarah Harper, whose case goes back to 1986 and may be linked with two previous abductions.

Peter Waymark

Question of rights

There may have been more challenging plays about society's attitude towards the treatment of the mentally sub-normal than Colin Haydn Evans's *Where Did I Go Right?* (Radio 4, 8.15pm). If there were, I did not hear them. The playwright's most notable achievement is that, within his plot about a home for the mentally handicapped, he has accommodated just about every argument, for and against, regarding the mentally retarded being entitled to the same human rights as the rest of us. In creating the central situation of a romantic attachment between two of the patients, Colin Haydn Evans could scarcely have constructed a more substantial platform on which to stage his debate. The manager of the home (Christian Rodska), a man of radical views, defiantly supports the patients' right to marry. The conservative chairman of the home's executive committee (Peter Copley), in his role as self-appointed spokesman for the patients' families, says that parents insist that whatever minds the patients possess must be kept well above the waistline. There is nothing

RADIO CHOICE



Christian Rodska: a defiant, radical man (R4, 8.15pm)

ambiguous about the reactionary slogan on his banner: "Our little lot are unequal only to the degree we succeed in making them normal". And the would-be lovers themselves? Here the play enters a closed world where "normal" (i.e. dogmatic) rules do not apply. And it is here that the play's sensitive writing achieves its apotheosis.

Peter Davalle

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Radio 1

- 6.55** *Weather*. News headlines.
- 7.00** *Morning Concert*. Smetana: Overture to The Bartered Bride. Vivaldi: Concerto for Violin and Orchestra. (Symphony No 32 in G (K 318); LSO under Maag)
- 7.30** *News*.
- 7.35** *Antony and Cleopatra*. A production of the Royal Shakespeare Company.
- 8.00** *News*.
- 8.05** *Antony and Cleopatra*. A production of the Royal Shakespeare Company.
- 8.30** *News*.
- 8.35** *Antony and Cleopatra*. A production of the Royal Shakespeare Company.
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- 11.35** *Antony and Cleopatra*. A production of the Royal Shakespeare Company.

Radio 2

- 6.55** *Weather*. News headlines.
- 7.00** *Morning Concert*. Smetana: Overture to The Bartered Bride. Vivaldi: Concerto for Violin and Orchestra. (Symphony No 32 in G (K 318); LSO under Maag)
- 7.30** *News*.
- 7.35** *Antony and Cleopatra*. A production of the Royal Shakespeare Company.
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Radio 3

- 6.55** *Weather*. News headlines.
- 7.00** *Morning Concert*. Smetana: Overture to The Bartered Bride. Vivaldi: Concerto for Violin and Orchestra. (Symphony No 32 in G (K 318); LSO under Maag)
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Radio 4

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Radio 9

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Radio 10

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Radio 11

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Radio 12

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Radio 13

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الجزيرة

CHANGE ON WEEK	
FT 30 Share	1440.1 (-3.8)
US dollar	1.8625 (-0.0160)
FT-SE 100	1801.1 (-1.1)
USM (Datastream)	154.17 (+2.23)
W German mark	3.1309 (-0.0137)
Trade-weighted	77.9 (-0.5)

THE TIMES

MONDAY MAY 9 1988

PART 2
BUSINESS & FINANCE 23-28
SPORT 38-42

Executive Editor
David Brewerton

Sterling 'set to fall below DM2.60'

By Rodney Lord
and David Smith

The pound will fall sharply by the end of the year, dropping by nearly 20 per cent against the mark, according to a forecast today by DRI Europe, the economic consultancy group. It says sterling's strength is reminiscent of the dollar's overvaluation between 1983 and 1985.

"Dealers in the market think that they can make money short term and get out before the crash comes, perhaps by selling to central banks," DRI says. "They are probably wrong and are likely to lose money when the economic fundamentals reassert themselves."

The forecast is for a fall in sterling to below DM2.60, from the present level of just under DM3.15. The main reason for the weakness is the balance of payments. A current account deficit of £6.2 billion is forecast by DRI for this year, widening to more than £9 billion next.

CL-Alexanders Laing & Cruickshank, the broker, also predicts sterling weakness by the end of the year, but sees some short-term firming for the pound, possibly to DM3.25, as speculative funds continue to be attracted to Britain's relatively high interest rates.

The broker says sterling will drop to DM3 by the end of the year, the current account deficit widening from £5.7 billion this year to £7.3 billion in 1989.

In contrast, Goldman Sachs, the investment bank, says that although sterling is overvalued against the dollar, it is still significantly undervalued against the mark.

In terms of purchasing power parity — the relative prices of goods produced in Britain and overseas — Goldman believes the pound is worth about DM 3.27. It expects sterling to top £2 and DM 3.20 in the next few months, though it may fall back from these levels later in the year if interest rates rise abroad.

This view contradicts recent statements by Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, that any rise in sterling would be "not sustainable". Goldman says a further rise in the pound will not unduly handicap industry.

● **Bridge.** Economists say the economy is set to slow sharply, while the balance of payments deficit will widen to a peak of £11 billion in 1990.

The consumer boom will not run much beyond this year, the forecasters say in an assessment of the economy to the year 2000. Growth is set to slow from 3.1 per cent this year to 1.6 per cent next year.

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Managements in £97m Sears buyouts

By Alison Eadie

Sears, the retailing group whose empire straddles Selfridges, the British Shoe Corporation, Olympus and Mappin & Webb, is selling two of its less successful businesses to a total of £97 million.

The 10 Lewis's department stores, situated mainly in North-west England, are being sold for £70 million to a team led by Mr Murray Gordon, who was chairman of Combined English Stores before its takeover by Next. Mr Jim Fyfe, the finance director of Lewis's, will become managing director. The buyout is being financed by Midland Montagu in a bought deal.

Sears is also withdrawing from US footwear retailing through the \$50 million (£27 million) sale of its Butler shoe store business. Butler made trading losses of \$8.2 million on sales of \$160.5 million in the year to end-January.

Mr Geoffrey Maitland Smith, the Sears chairman, said yesterday that Lewis's had been a distraction to management for some time and represented a large investment for a negligible profit. The department stores made trading profits of £3.7 million last year on sales of £149 million. In 1986-87, Lewis's made profits of only £1 million.

Footwear retailing in America has been a thorn in the side of British companies for some years. Ward White sold its Hothelmers chain of 88 American shoe shops for \$29 million this year and Hanson, the industrial conglomerate, has made no secret of its desire to sell Endicott Johnson, a footwear manufacturer and retailer.

Tough price competition, brought on by imports, has hurt the domestic US shoe industry and put pressure on retailing margins. There are too many shoe shops in America selling on price grounds and a downturn in volumes in 1983 and 1985 hit profitability.

Sears is retaining the freeholds of the stores at Glasgow and Hanley, where there are large redevelopment plans. It is also keeping its various retail concessions in the stores and will continue to run the Lewis's credit card.

The sale of Butler comes after a prolonged period of difficult trading in America. Mr Maitland Smith said results remained disappointing, despite significant rationalization, and the likely future returns did not justify retaining the business.

Sears acquired Butler from Zale Corporation in 1981 for \$100 million, when the sterling-dollar exchange rate was \$2.35. It will show a £34 million extraordinary loss on the sale.

The management offer was preferred over competing offers, including a higher one from Mr Joseph Shapiro, the son of Butler's founder, because of its certainty, Mr Maitland Smith said. Mr Shapiro's offer was only slightly higher, with a greater deferred payment, and was more intangible, he added.

Sears will tomorrow report its results for the year to end-January. The City is looking for pretax profits of between £240 million and £245 million, including about £10 million of property profits. A property revaluation, the first for five years, is expected to boost the book value from £648 million to about £1 billion.

MP calls for ban on Rowntree sale

By Our City Staff

Mr Michael Grylls, the Conservative MP, will ask Mr Kenneth Clarke, the Industry Minister, today to invoke a little-used clause in the 1975 Industry Act to prohibit Nestlé, the Swiss group, from acquiring Rowntree.

Mr Grylls said the clause should be used because of the lack of reciprocity between Switzerland and Britain. He said: "I believe in international investment, but the playing field has to be level."

The interest in Cadbury Schweppes by General Cinema, the US group, was different because British companies had access to the American market, he said.

Swiss investors hold almost 40 per cent of Rowntree. Jacobs Suchard has 29.9 per cent and Nestlé, which is bidding £2.1 billion, more than 7 per cent.

Ward White, the retailer bidding £110 million for AG Stanley Holdings, says the retail record of Stanley's Fads chain is "dismal". In a letter to Stanley shareholders, Mr Philip Birch, the Ward chairman, says sales per square foot at Fads last year were £86, against £174 at Halfords and £107 at Payless DIY.

A BAA spokesman, commenting on reports that his company was preparing to launch a full and agreed bid for Lynton today, said the only Monday deadline was the decision on the options.

Decisions beyond that were a matter for negotiation, although BAA had said a full bid was a "strong possibility" at some stage, he said.

Lynton has a market capitalization of about £200 million.

BAA to build hotels, page 25

RTZ silent on 'sale' of Everest

By Colin Narborough

RTZ Corporation, the mining and industrial group, yesterday refused to confirm reports that it is close to selling Everest, its double-glazing offshoot, but made clear it is keeping an open mind on disposals.

Caradon, the building products company, was named as most likely buyer, although it was not prepared to comment.

While describing the weekend reports as "speculative", an RTZ spokesman underlined that the group was in the process of scrutinizing all its activities with a view to concentrating on its natural resource base and industrial operations.

This had led to the sale in February of Castle Cement for £248 million to a Scandinavian consortium, and the sale last month of its oil and gas interests for £308 million to France's Elf Aquitaine. He added that "one or two other smaller disposals" could be expected.

Everest is a small operation by RTZ standards, with a turnover one-tenth of Pillar's, its construction-related manufacturing division. Pillar's annual world turnover is about £1.2 billion.

HK banks lift interest rates

Hong Kong banks are raising interest rates by a full one percentage point to 7.5 per cent from today after two deals caused a credit squeeze in the Crown Colony.

Credit lines set up to cover the HK\$3.9 billion (£268 million) Mr Li Ka-Shing paid for his right to develop the new Kwai Chung container terminal and Jardine Strategic Holdings' HK\$1.8 billion purchase of an 8 per cent stake in Hongkong Land resulted in a lifting of wholesale rates.

Deposit rates on savings and short-term deposits are to be increased by three quarters of a point.

Car contract

Fitch & Co, the design company, has won a major contract from Ford Motor Co (UK) to redesign Ford's dealerships.

Spectacular display of spectacles



Mr Maurice Miller, the chairman of Miller & Santhouse, has an eye for the unusual when displaying spectacles. The USM

quoted optician, is officially opening its flagship branch in New Bond Street, central London, tomorrow. The store will

sell a wide range of spectacle frames not available elsewhere in Britain, including a full selection of tortoiseshell and buf-

40 horn frames. Customers will also be able to try out coloured contact lenses. (Photograph: James Morgan)

French plan new electricity link

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

Electricité de France, the French state electricity company, which is heavily in debt because of its ambitious nuclear power programme, is planning to capture a larger slice of the British electricity market after privatization.

This month members of the EDF board will give initial details of proposals to build a new cross-Channel link, which will bring more French power into the national grid.

The existing link, which brings the equivalent of the output from two of France's nuclear power stations into Kent each day — it has an array of six pressurized water reactors on the coast opposite Dover — was a joint operation financed by the French and British governments.

It was designed to allow each country to help the other meet supplies in times of emergency, such as a miners' strike or serious accidental damage to the grid systems.

However, because of the large surplus of power in France coming from its network of 72 nuclear stations, which it can sell at a price few other power stations can match, it has become a one-way link.

Another link financed by the two governments is out of the question, but EDF has spotted the weakness in the British transmission system and is preparing to build and finance a new link on its own.

Because most of Britain's power stations are in the

Midlands and South Yorkshire, while demand is highest in the South, the national grid is out of balance and more power stations are needed in the South-east.

However, planning opposition to large-scale coal or nuclear power stations in the South, and the prospect of privatization, have led EDF to prepare presentations to the southern electricity boards which will be privatized independently.

The boards will jointly own the national grid after privatization, as well as the conversion station north of Folkestone, which brings French power into phase with British supplies.

A duplication of the existing

link would effectively mean the South gaining two large new power stations, with no planning or construction problems and no increased environmental impact.

This month the heads of all the European power companies are to have their three-yearly conference in Italy, and EDF is expected to use the occasion to spell out more details of its proposals to electricity board chairmen.

The threat of more cheap French power coming into the country has resulted in British Coal, itself an ultimate privatization target, considering moving into the power privatization business as a partner in small scale coal-fired power stations.

Tunnel 'will help exports'

The Channel Tunnel will help Britain's export performance by speeding up delivery and lowering costs, according to more than half of the British companies surveyed jointly by Eurotunnel and British Rail.

The survey, which covers nearly 500 companies from all parts of England, Scotland and Wales, except the South-east, finds that not only is the fixed link to the Continent expected to bring tangible benefits to

firms in the export business, but it will change perceptions about export prospects.

About 56 per cent of the non-exporting companies say they will consider selling abroad when the tunnel is built.

News of the positive stimulus industry expects may help allay fears that better links with mainland Europe will only suck in more imports and worsen the trade deficit.

The survey shows that the tunnel, due to open in 1993, is not likely to drain off investment from outlying regions, but will provide new openings for rail transport.

Mr Alastair Morton, the Eurotunnel co-chairman, underlining the "great prospects" for the tunnel in a comment on the survey, calls for urgent action by the Government and BR to improve rail links.

Canary Wharf saviour sings Britain's praise

Born-again Anglophile of Docklands

By Lawrence Lever

Mr Paul Reichmann is among the richest men in the world. He stands at the helm of Olympia & York Developments, one of the world's largest property companies which also has diverse holdings including Gulf Canada, the oil company, and 22 per cent of the Campan department store group.

Yet he is quietly spoken, modest in appearance and still visits his mother every day when he is not abroad on business. Mr Reichmann is the most unlikely-looking international property tycoon imaginable.

He and his brothers, Albert and Ralph, run the privately-owned O&Y which is currently financing and developing the £3 billion Canary Wharf project in the docklands of East London — the largest property development in Europe.

He looks and is a deeply religious man. A devout Jew, he wears a skull cap and his employees do not work on the Jewish sabbath or on Jewish holidays.

But he considers that his greatest achievement took place more than 30 years ago — before O&Y came into existence.

He was a refugee from the Nazis at the age of eight — his family fled Vienna in 1938, eventually settling in Morocco. His parents were born in Hungary and he himself speaks with a slight accent.

During the war he helped his mother and sister assemble packages to send to concentration camps. After it, he went to school and then travelled round the country building



Man at the top: Paul Reichmann and Lord Young visiting Canary Wharf

schools for a relief organization. By his mid-twenties he was in Casablanca in charge of about 60 schools.

"Building schools in Morocco was a type of work which gave me enthusiasm. I wasn't at all interested in business."

"But I think that what I did in those years was a greater achievement than what I have done since," he says.

O&Y, has some dazzling successes behind it which augur well for Canary Wharf. These include the New York World Financial Centre and Toronto's First Canadian Place.

The WFC complex is almost complete. It provides 8 million sq ft of office space, housing the headquarters of companies like American Express and Merrill Lynch. It is among the

largest commercial developments ever produced. About 90 per cent of its office space was pre-let.

Mr Reichmann is in Britain because he now has a confidence in British economy which is such that it would make Mrs Thatcher, whom he has met, blush with pride.

It underlies much of his belief in the Canary Wharf project, which will have 12 million sq ft of office space, 400,000 sq ft of retail and leisure space and a three-mile riverside promenade.

The latter he thinks is very important, along with a host of secondary items — such as the design of the buildings, the variety in their appearance and the open spaces.

"It is very important to get the proper environment for the quality of life of a person between working hours," he says.

Work is already under way on the site and the first two buildings will be ready for use in 1990.

O&Y has two tenants for Canary Wharf inherited from the previous developers of the project, which O&Y took over last year. But Mr Reichmann hopes to have four or five more by the end of this year.

He constantly talks of Canary Wharf in superlatives. "Canary Wharf is a challenge of creativity and will make a contribution for generations to come. It will be recognized as the best in Europe, and initially, in the world."

However, a mere 18 months ago Mr Reichmann's thoughts were rather different. He rejected the Canary Wharf project out of hand. "It was first proposed to me about 18 months ago and I refused to look at it. I wasn't interested in development in Britain."

THE DISCERNING PERSON'S GUIDE TO LONDON

THE ART GALLERY

"A relief and satisfaction in the motley confusion, the vulgarity of common life."

Wrote the art historian, William Hazlitt of Colnaghi's, 14 Old Bond Street, W1 in 1834. For 200 years experts in and valuers of Old Masters, drawings, water colours, prints and sculptures.

More sanctuary than art gallery, the company has long been associated with discerning private collectors and many of the world's major museums.

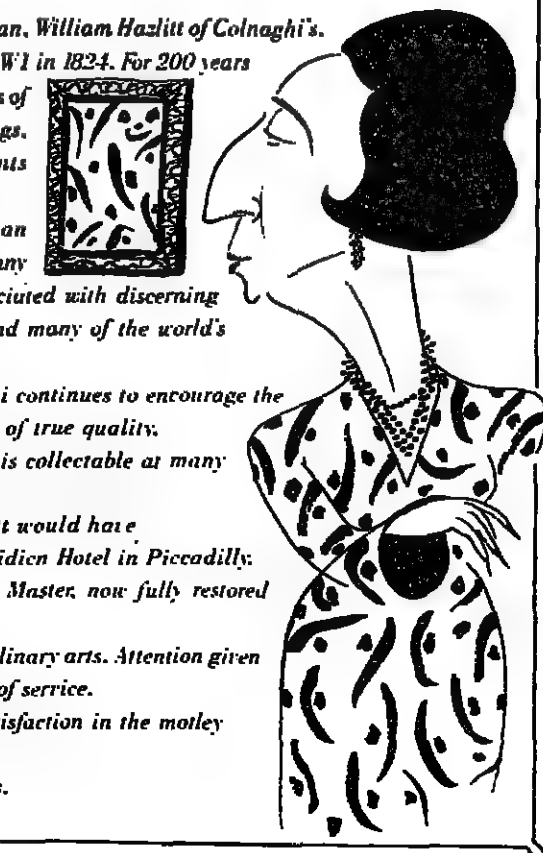
Today Colnaghi continues to encourage the appreciation of art of true quality, recognising that it is collectable at many levels and values.

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ANALYSIS

Brooks purchase is key test for M&S strategy

The cry that Marks and Spencer, the corner-stone of the British high street, is crumbling has a familiar ring to it — it is a theme that recurs every six or seven years.

Sooner or later the critics may get it right — after all, M&S has significant shares of the clothing and food retailing markets, both of which are theoretically mature. But the old lady of the stores sector is not going to give in easily.

Last year was, even at the group's own admission, a tough one. Worries that the consumer boom was coming to an end sharpened competitors' edges. New space, particularly from smaller, niche retailers, flooded the market.

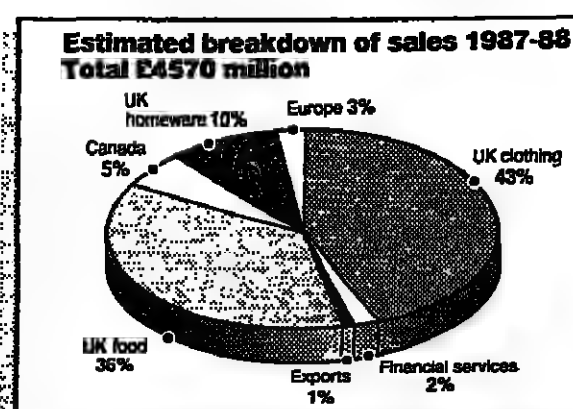
This lured customers, keen to spend their money on differentiated products, away from more traditional haunts. M&S, in a momentary desire to respond through its prime stores, was criticized for seeming to move away from its traditional middle-market, value-for-money base. The move up market, perceived or real, lost the group market share.

Now M&S has reverted to its proven formula of having 60 per cent of its products in the middle-price range, bordered by higher and lower-priced goods.

M&S remains the giant the niche retailers want to unbalance. But to preserve its predominance, M&S has had to learn to stand firm.

Without neglecting product development and marketing, M&S needs to adapt to more modest growth when the market is buoyant or volatile, knowing quiet or recessionary times will bring customers back to the fold.

In food retailing, however, M&S is in quite a different position. Here it is the niche



Dressing for success

Clothes still occupy the biggest proportion of Marks and Spencer's £4.5 billion sq ft of British selling space, giving the group a dominant 15 per cent share of the market. M&S's later thrust into food

retailing earned it a 5 per cent market share, while home-wares are becoming increasingly important. As yet, M&S has a modest presence overseas, but has ambitious to expand it.

significant. For instance, the Marble Arch store turns over £5 million a week, receiving £1 million of stock a day.

The recent difficulties of Storehouse and Harris Queensway demonstrate the importance of control. It is all very well keeping a business on the rails in good times, but maintaining it there in difficult markets picks out the truly skilled retailer.

Financial services are an exciting new area for M&S. With more than 2 million charge card customers, the group has the opportunity to sell other financial products through the network.

Brooks Brothers also has an established charge card operation accounting for 54 per cent of sales. By the end of this year M&S will have completed a £1.5 billion store refurbishment schedule and will be free to

turn its attention to opening stores on the edge of towns.

A dozen such projects are already underway, adding 1.5 million sq ft of selling space, with the same number again in the planning stage. This will not interfere with the high street programme to open nearly 500,000 sq ft a year.

Although adding space is no substitute for genuine growth, locations that suit today's consumer will maximize M&S's chances of making its product range work. The group has always been a pioneer in developing new products with its suppliers.

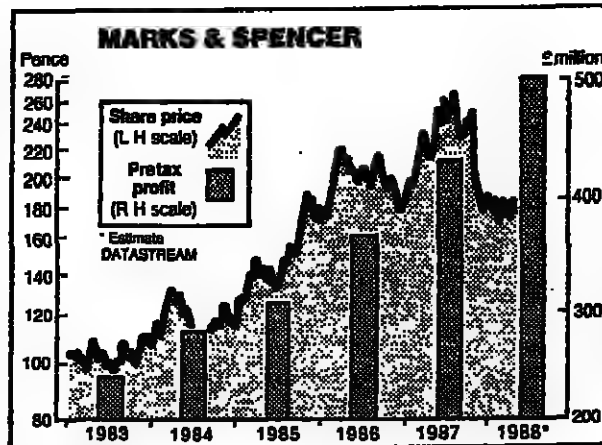
And, with sales per square foot at levels that make much of the competition look silly — M&S on about £400 per sq ft for clothing alone compared to BHS's £160 — M&S must be doing something right.

Location is one of the keys to the Brooks Brothers chain, where the business's exclusive image makes it easy to procure the best sites.

If M&S can continue to find good sites for Brooks and reach a larger number of customers, while at the same time maintaining both margins and the chain's exclusive image, the arithmetic that justified paying at least 27 times Brooks' historic earnings makes more sense.

Admittedly, the initial adverse reaction to the Brooks acquisition has partly died down as more information has become available. The takeover p/e ratio is much in line with those for other US specialist retailers, and the 2 per cent maximum earnings dilution this year is insignificant in group terms.

But the potential damage to M&S's reputation if Brooks proves a bad buy is enormous. Meanwhile the sceptics point to the group's poor record in Canada. (M&S meets criti-



High rating eroded

Marks and Spencer has achieved steady earnings growth, averaging more than 18 per cent compound over the last five years.

Although not markedly ahead of the industry's average growth rate, a reputation for reliability and quality of earnings has won Marks a premium rating.

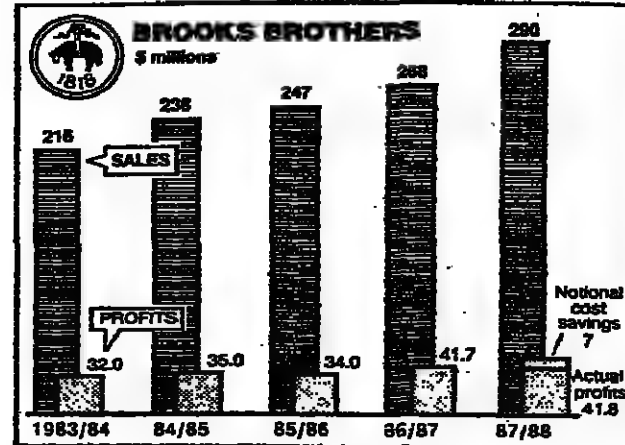
But this has been eroded from 45 per cent above the market to less than 20 per cent since the turn of the year.

Investors worried about the growth rate of the core businesses and were concerned

by pointing out that the Canadian experience has taught it how not to do it.)

There is scope to double the number of Brooks' US stores and to add gradually in Japan. Thereafter, the main challenge must be Europe, although M&S could make a bad mistake if it decides to launch a European Brooks under the M&S umbrella.

The search for US earnings is not complete. The next push is into food retailing. Buying a specialist food retailer on the east coast will help M&S tie up



Classic move into US

Brooks Brothers is a select US retailing chain selling primarily classic men's clothing to establishment east coasters. Women's wear, however, accounts for 12 per cent of sales and is growing in importance.

Brooks has 47 stores in the US and 21 outlets in Japan, through a 51 per cent-owned joint venture. A third of the goods sold by Brooks are made in its own US manufacturing facilities.

M&S, its third owner in as many years, paid \$750 million (£400 million) for Brooks. The price included \$50 million for

than an existing operation. Marks and Spencer is of a size that makes it unreasonable to expect it capable of results that sparkle like some of its smaller competitors.

But the full benefits of the systems that have been installed, not to mention the potential for home-wares, financial services and mail order, are barely breaking the surface.

These will all provide fuel for M&S's growth in the medium to longer term, and

Alexandra Jackson

More unit trusts to be won in Stockwatch competition

Can you identify the businessman from the photographic clue? If not, pick up your telephone and call 0898-141-400, where you will hear our mystery guest talking about his company. Identify him and four other businessmen this week and £2,000 of unit trusts could be yours.

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a new picture, and when you call 0898-141-400 you will hear a different voice, five each week. The recording of the personality will change at 4am each day.

Details of how to complete your entry to this week's competition will appear in *The Times* on Saturday, together with an entry coupon.

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Caution over US outlook suggests cash may prove a safer haven than equities

The mood in global bond markets has turned somewhat darker in past weeks, and for perfectly understandable reasons.

The co-ordinated easing in monetary policy by the leading central banks in the wake of the stock market crash has succeeded in averting a slow-down in global activity, and thoughts are turning once more to inflationary dangers.

Although gold and oil prices remain subdued, other commodity prices have risen by 25 per cent in SDR terms over the past 12 months. It is hard to escape the conclusion that the central banks may now wish to retreat at least part of the monetary easing which occurred late last year, and the initial reaction from the long end of the bond markets is likely, as usual, to be adverse.

The natural response of fund managers when faced with economic activity which is stronger than expected is to switch into equities. But when they did that last summer, in somewhat similar economic conditions to those which now prevail, the experience hardly proved to be a happy one. So what should they do this time?

For longer-term funds, this depends on the view taken of the relative valuation of stocks versus bonds. The accompanying graph shows our estimate of the risk premium on British equities, which is the difference between the expected return on equities and the expected return on gilts. (The former is equal to the dividend yield plus expected dividend growth, while the latter is simply equal to the 20-year gilt yield.)

As the graph shows, the long-term average for the risk premium is almost 6 per cent, although this has fallen to an average 3 per cent since 1982. On our present estimates, the risk premium stands at about 4 per cent, which makes equities look quite dear by very long-term standards, but quite cheap by the more elevated standards of the 1980s.

We have checked to see whether signals offered by the risk premium can be translated into a profitable trading rule for fund managers. The

answer is "yes" — but only on two provisos. First, we need to take account of the fact that the risk premium appears highly correlated with the rate of inflation — when inflation is high, equities tend to be hit rather harder than bonds.

Secondly, the trading rule needs to be biased very heavily in favour of equities. Because stocks have historically out-performed gilts by such a wide margin (6 per cent a year), the trick has been to move out of equities only in extreme circumstances. Using these facts, we are able to design trading rules which, over long runs of past data, have out-performed passive investment strategies by impressive distances.

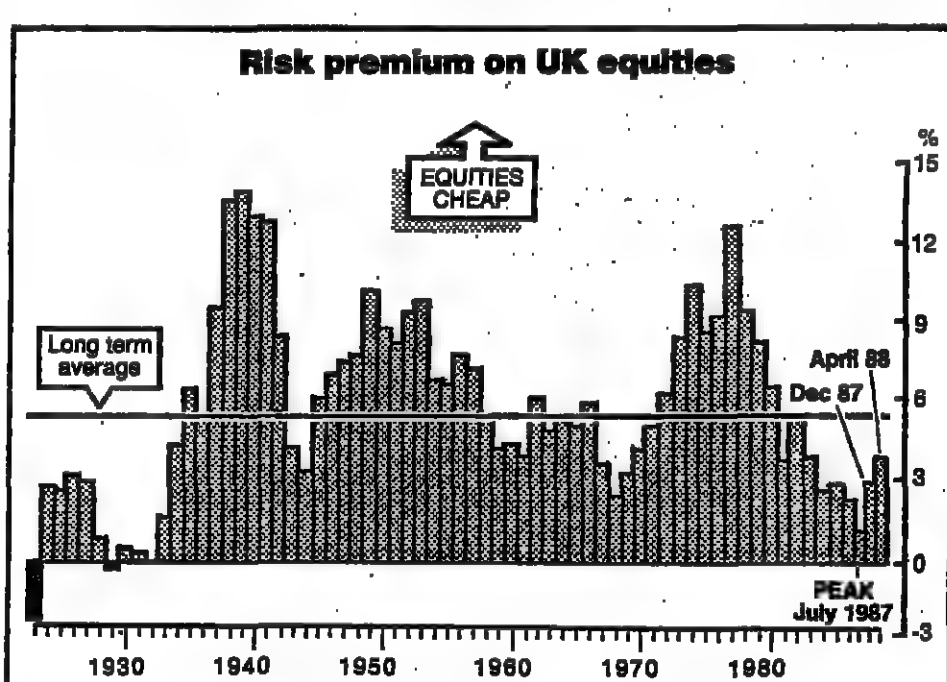
One can formalize this analysis further by estimating econometric relationships between future excess returns on equities over bonds and historic levels of gilt yields, dividend yields and inflation. Under fully efficient markets such relationships should not be significant at all, since every scrap of published historic information should be included in existing prices.

Yet, time and again, we find that such relationships are significant. Again, they can be translated into formal trading strategies, which can be operated entirely on a "hands-off" basis if desired.

As might be expected, these trading rules turned increasingly bearish of equities from February to October 1987. Since December, the same trading rules have been suggesting that equities might outperform gilts on 12-month horizons, but only by tiny margins (varying from 2 per cent to 6 per cent).

This is not a very solid foundation on which to build a clear recommendation to hold equities over gilts. Compare the present situation, for example, with the position at the bottom of the 1974 equity bear market. Then, our equations were predicting 50 to 60 per cent excess returns for equities over gilts in the year ahead, and the outcome was almost 90 per cent.

The present bear market may therefore have washed out extreme equity over-



valuation, but it has not (yet) plumbed the depths of equity under-valuation seen in previous bear markets.

In fact, the predicted excess returns of 2 to 6 per cent on equities over gilts may not be sufficiently robust to withstand any negative influences from Wall Street, which has a significant impact on British equities regardless of events here.

According to our equations, a negative return on US shares

of 3 to 9 per cent in the year ahead might be sufficient to completely offset the impact of domestic fundamentals, leaving British shares performing less well than gilts. Because our view is that Wall Street remains vulnerable to a big setback on a 12-month horizon, we would recommend that funds remain very cautious about their British equity weightings at present.

The relative valuation of equities against gilts, while mildly favourable to equities,

is not sufficient to offset the potential "contagion" effects of a large drop in US share prices. This obviously implies that funds worried about an increase in bond yields in the immediate future should head for cash rather than equities, despite the fact that forecasts for economic activity are looking more buoyant by the day.

Gavyn Davies
Chief UK economist
Goldman Sachs

THE TIMES

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Syndicated lending by banks back in favour

By Graham Searjeant, Financial Editor

Syndicated international bank lending, which fell out of favour after the international debt crisis, has made a strong comeback, but the big borrowers are now mainly companies rather than countries.

An analysis of international capital markets by Lloyds Bank shows that \$89 billion (£48 billion) of new loans at variable market interest rates were syndicated by banks last year, up 68 per cent on 1986. But total new borrowing on international capital markets fell

by 1.5 per cent after two years of 40 per cent growth.

Mr Patrick Foley, Lloyds' deputy chief economic adviser, said this was partly due to the collapse of the floating rate note market and a fall in Eurodollar bank issues because of dollar weakness.

But syndicated issues have also become more competitive. The average interest rate was only 0.36 of a percentage point above the London inter-bank offered rate (Libor), compared with 1 per cent 10 years ago.

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Truck industry poised for another record sales year

By Daniel Ward, Motor Industry Correspondent

Commercial vehicle sales in Britain are showing no signs of slackening, and the unexpectedly healthy demand suggests the once-beleaguered truck industry is set for its second consecutive year of record sales.

In the first four months of this year registrations were already running 7.6 per cent higher than for the corresponding period 12 months ago, when commercial vehicle sales climbed to a record 312,730 for the full year.

The traditionally cautious truck industry expected sales to peak after excellent business last year, and to fall by a few per cent in 1988 as sales tailed off towards the end of the year. Packed order books suggest this is now unlikely and registrations are set to outstrip the 1987 record.

Sales in April alone reached 27,424, an increase of more than 15 per cent compared with the same month in 1987, despite recent strikes affecting production and stocks at Ford, Land-Rover and Renault. According to figures from the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, registrations were 117,096 for January to April, compared with 108,096 in the period last year.

Particularly buoyant is the over 3.5-tonne gross vehicle weight heavy truck sector, where sales of 22,194 for January to April were 15.8 per cent higher than a year ago.

Best seller Iveco Ford improved its share of the heavy truck sector from 22 to 24.5 per cent for the first four months of 1988, though it is

difficult to make an accurate statement of its advantage over second-placed Leyland-Daf because sales surge and then fall back in line with aggressive campaigns.

Leyland-Daf sold fewer British-built trucks in April than a year ago though sales of the imported new Daf 95 series are rising.

Mercedes-Benz is steadily narrowing the gap on Iveco and Leyland. Sales this year are running 25 per cent ahead of the same period in 1987 and the West German truck builder has a 17 per cent share of the sector, trailed by Volvo (10.6 per cent).

In April, Foden sold three and a half times the number of top-weight vehicles registered in the same month of 1987, while for the first four months

of this year ERF's sales were up 70 per cent to 1,220.

Four-wheel-drive vehicles boast the fastest growth of any of the vehicle sectors in the British market. For the first four months of 1988 sales of these light utility vehicles jumped 29 per cent compared with the same period in 1987. Booming demand for the Japanese vehicles and the five-week strike at Land-Rover pushed the British manufacturer's share down to a 33.7 per cent of the sector in April.

Registrations of the best-selling van, the Ford Transit, rose 88.9 per cent to 4,930 in April compared with the same month last year, largely accounting for the 26 per cent growth in the light van sector last month.

Engineers fear cuts in public spending

By Derek Harris, Industrial Editor

The civil engineering contracting industry, which has a £4 billion-a-year market, is becoming increasingly worried about likely reductions in public spending on infrastructure.

Although the industry looks set for steady growth this year, there is also increasing anxiety at the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors that schemes which may be put forward by the private sector for projects like roads may meet Treasury opposition.

Mr Ron Emery, the federation's director-general, said: "Looking ahead we can see a gap between the level of infrastructure investment that is needed and the likely Government provisions for public sector investment in essential infrastructure."

This is because the Government is committed to reductions in public expenditure and other demands such as health and social services provisions for increasing numbers of the elderly are likely to absorb more cash.

The federation is keen that the gap should be closed by private sector-backed projects and has welcomed the encouragement by some government ministers for contractors and bankers to put up schemes.

But the federation detects no clear sign of the Treasury being more flexible so it has commissioned a study of Treasury policy and rules. It will look closely at how fairly it takes into account the benefits to business and communities when works are completed and services provided earlier than if projects had to wait in the queue for normal public capital financing.

Civil engineering order books continue to improve, although at a slower rate, according to the federation's latest workload survey. There are regional variations, however, with a patchiness in Scotland and a marked levelling off in the flow of tenders in the North-west, the Midlands and South Wales.

Low profit margins and some shortages in skilled operatives and engineers also still persist, says the survey.



A sweet £78m offering

Mr John Thornton, above, is bringing his favourite chocolate to the market today with the flotation of his company - Thornton's - in a £78.6 million offer for sale. The manufacturer and retailer of quality chocolates sent out a total of

20,000 prospectuses to customers in company shops over the weekend. Mr Thornton, the chairman, is the grandson of the founder, Mr Joseph Thornton, who opened his first sweet shop in Sheffield in 1911.

Hotels to be built by BAA

By Harvey Elliott, Air Correspondent

Work on two new hotels at Heathrow and Gatwick airports is expected to start by the end of the year.

The hotels are being built by BAA, formerly British Airports Authority, in the first phase of making the company a leading worldwide hotel chain.

A subsidiary company - BAA Hotels - has been set up under the directorship of Mr Michael Brooker, former head of British Caledonian Airways' hotel subsidiary, Copthorne Hotels.

Planning permission has been granted for a 400-room hotel near Terminal 4 at Heathrow and at Gatwick where a 475-room hotel is in the final stages of design.

Permission has also been obtained for a hotel at Stansted, Essex, and at Glasgow.

Mr Brooker said: "We are concentrating all our efforts on getting these hotels near airports under way as soon as possible. We have also many aspirations for building hotels near airports around the world."

No name has yet been chosen for the hotels, which BAA sees as an opportunity to diversify from airport operations. One of the company's priorities will be to establish a large land bank near airports and city centres.

Green-eyed monster at work

By John Spicer, Employment Affairs Correspondent

Unchecked jealousy and over-competition can wreak havoc in a company, and can be aggravated by weak leadership. Favouritism, perks, hierarchical promotions and the use of subordinates as confidants can all lead to disaster, according to a firm of corporate psychologists.

These factors can lead to personal concerns being substituted for organizational goals, cloud communication channels with subjectivity and gossip; erode teamwork, causing loss of productivity; and become a vicious cycle as politics and jealousy feed off each other.

These warnings to company

managers have been put forward by Rohrer, Hibler and Replege, a Chicago firm with offices in London, which says jealousy comes into play when there is a perception of unfair advantage, or advantage unfairly gained. The views are set out in *Business Review*, published by Drake International, the recruitment consultancy.

"Jealousy and unhealthy competition thrive during periods of organizational breakdown and weak leadership, which leaves the door open for selfish opportunism and unfair treatment of one person by another," says the report.

RHR says unhealthy competition is bred by:

- favouritism - special attention given to one subordinate, out of proportion to the job or productivity;
- a "social" atmosphere; people realize managing egos is easier than digging out hard facts;
- the management reward system emphasizes perks; the "haves" and "have nots" tend to go for status rather than challenge and responsibility;
- an over-reliance on hierarchical promotions;
- when the chief executive uses as his confidant a subordinate, elevating him to an enormous level of prestige and illegitimate power, which breeds jealousy.

Open for closing down

The wheels of *perestroika* and *glasnost* are not turning very smoothly for a Moscow veteran worker, Comrade LV Voinova. In the latest issue of *Moscow News*, a relatively progressive weekly for Soviet standards, she complains that although her District Executive Committee's Commission on Individual and Co-Operative Enterprise (another of those snappy Soviet titles) has issued her with a licence to sell homemade sweets, she cannot find anywhere to do so in the Soviet capital. She has been warned that she faces a fine of 50 roubles (about £50) for selling her Turkish delight and waffles in "unauthorized places".

Problem is, the authorities are not very keen to tell her which ones they are, except that they include pedestrian crossings and underground stations. And when Mrs Voinova tried to hawk her wares outside the Belorussian Railway Station, she was moved on, "because there are foreigners there". Not surprisingly, she says that without even having had a taste of individual enterprise, she has already lost her appetite for it.

Words worth

The first annual Percy Awards have been given in America to the finest exponents of lousy business writing. The Percys are Gary and Eve Blake's way of fighting convoluted prose and bad grammar. They run the "Communication Workshop" in New York, giving public and company spon-

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Caught out courting

Do not get mad, get even: that is the policy of America's office women. Suing a male colleague for sexual harassment can win you between \$5,000 (£2,600) and \$140,000 in the US, with the average settlement around \$40,000. Moreover, about half the suits

sored seminars on how to put down on paper what is meant. Their two golden rules: only use words you would use in conversation; and read your memo out loud. One of the Percy winners just announced shows that journalists are not immune. A Washington magazine publisher circulated this gem to heads of department: "You should to the greatest extent possible strive for symmetry in your involvement with the business and editorial staff as this relates to the level of person you meet with on a regular, formal basis."

Neighbours

More bad language: "Jeffrey Archer as a neighbour is one of the unspeakable benefits of a substantial Edwardian country house in the famed village of Grantchester," trumpets Bidwells, a Cambridge estate agent. The house, which the shameless agent hopes to sell for more than £500,000, "stands solidly opposite Mr Archer's house, the Old Vicarage, and the Orchard - both of which were residences of the poet Rupert Brooke, close to Byron's pool where Brooke

are successful, either before a judge or in a private settlement before the case reaches court. And women are not the only ones who are complaining. There has been a surge in the number of sexual harassment suits brought by American men against women bosses.

romped and swam in various stages of nudity with his chums." How much of the sale price is accounted for by the Archer and Brooke bonuses Bidwells does not say.

● For those who thought only men such as Sir John Harvey-Jones, Alan Sugar and Bruce Oldfield were tuned into 1992, the DTI campaign will this week unveil its first Europe-minded woman: Sock Shop's Sophie Mirman.



"I'm going to be a dentist when I grow up"

Goading Goodison

If Sir Nicholas Goodison is counting on leaving his critics behind when he moves on shortly from the Stock Exchange to chair the TSB Group, he counted without Terry Ahern. Ahern, aged 74, and a member of the Exchange for 49 years, has just bought a handful of TSB shares to guarantee him entry to TSB's next annual meeting. For some reason, Ahern is unhappy about the way Sir Nicholas has been running the Stock Exchange, particularly in the run-up to Big Bang. "I'm not a Luddite, I'm all for change," says Ahern, still an associate member of broker Walker Crips Weddell Beck. "My objection is that he dithered around doing nothing for five years and then rushed through all the Big Bang changes." So what will Ahern's latest line of attack be? "I haven't decided yet. I'll first listen to what he has to say in his chairman's statement. The first thing I learned in the army was that information about the enemy comes Number One."

● Bid targets like Rowntree, stalked by both Nestlé and Suchard, should not give up hoping for divine help. Pope John Paul II, shocked by the takeover fever which is gripping Italy, has warned financiers against trying to ensure "domination" by what he calls excessive purchases of holdings in other businesses. A recent tally shows that 403 companies changed hands in Italy last year.

Joe Joseph

US NOTEBOOK

Markets shrug off inflation worries

From Maxwell Newton, New York

Monetary and economic news has underlined widespread fears of inflation and excessive US domestic demand.

But the bond market and the dollar currency market are not falling over in a heap.

Indeed a hot issue now is: "Has the dollar stabilized already, and is it going to rise during 1988 to reach perhaps ¥140-150 by the year-end?"

Both bond and currency markets have been showing considerable resilience in the face of:

- a steady decline in the unemployment rate;
- strongly accelerating growth of money and the monetary base;
- blatantly irresponsible Federal Reserve money management, which shows no regard for the apparent underlying fragility of the support for the dollar;
- clear evidence, from the markets and the foreign exchange statistics, that the leading creditor central banks (the Bank of England, the Bundesbank and the Bank of Japan) have drastically curtailed their dollar intervention support in 1988 so far - to perhaps one-sixth of the average rate of dollar support last year;
- rising short-term US interest rates.

All sorts of negative money numbers are emerging. Monetary base growth accelerated from 4.7 per cent a year in February to 12.6 per cent in the two weeks ending May 4. Between December and the two weeks to May 4, it rose at an annual rate of 15 per cent - a total loss of control.

Some would describe the state of affairs as the calm before a storm. But there is evidence that the employment figures give a seriously exaggerated impression of US economic expansion.

Personal consumption in real terms rose only 1.9 per cent in 1987 and at an annual rate of only 0.6 per cent in the two quarters to March 1988.

The construction industry is stagnant. So is home-building. The federal government's military spending programmes have peaked.

If it were not for the ghastly disorder in the Federal Reserve monetary policy, the judgement on the US economy, inflation and dollar would have to be: not too bad, considering how terrible the crisis looks through the prism of the trade deficit figures.

ECONOMIC VIEW

Our farms should grow crops not subsidies

Industry is born free yet everywhere is enslaved by the agricultural lobby. That might form the sub-title to a worldwide study of the effects of farming support policies which was launched by the Trade Policy Research Centre last week.

At the launch of the study, in London, the various authors, co-ordinated by Canberra's Centre for International Economics, were largely preaching to the converted.

Yet the losers from farm subsidies are by no means confined to the United Kingdom. Nor is agricultural protectionism uniquely a way of life in the European Economic Community. The level of subsidies to food producers in Japan, where rice sells at eight times the world price, is notorious. Still more baffling are the subsidies paid in the United States with its huge natural advantages as a food producer.

The aim of this new study is to quantify the economic costs of these subsidies and bring them to the attention of the unprotesting majority. Transfers of resources into one sector of the economy inevitably mean transfers out of others. Most obviously, payments to food producers have to be paid for out of taxes levied on taxpayers as a whole.

In addition, price support obliges consumers to spend more of their income buying food, leaving less for other goods and services. Consumer price indices are inflated, leading in turn to higher spending on social security and sometimes higher wage costs.

Farmers are able to bid up the price of labour and capital, and in particular to inflate the price of land. And higher farm exports - or lower imports - in due course mean lower exports of other goods as the exchange rate adjusts.

Artificially increasing production in one sector produces a less than ideal distribution of economic effort. So the lost opportunities suffered by those who give tend to outweigh the gains of those who receive.

According to the new study, in the EEC the effect of removing both the Common Agricultural Policy and the present national protectionist measures would be to increase manufacturing output by 1 per cent and create 3 million jobs. This is true not only of Britain but also of West Germany, which could account for up to 850,000 of the extra employment.

In Japan removing agricultural protection would produce a 2.5 per cent increase in real wages and a fall of about 70 per cent in rural land prices. And in

the US similar action could reduce the budget deficit by \$37 billion (£19.82 billion), improve the balance of trade by \$42 billion and add \$14 billion to national income.

The effects of opening markets for farm produce in the developed countries to the Third World would be even more obviously beneficial, leading to a \$26 billion a year gain in foreign currency earnings among the debtor nations and the possibility of a significant reduction in aid from the richer parts of the world.

Unaccountably there is little sign of bankers in the industrialized countries lobbying to take advantage of this unique chance of being repaid.

Worldwide dismantling of farm subsidies can only be negotiated gradually through diplomatic machinery, such as next week's ministerial meeting at the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, in Paris, and the Gatt round, in Geneva. But, in this instance, there are unequivocal benefits from unilateral disarmament. A good place to start would be Britain's public expenditure survey now under way.

If the principle of loans is good enough for the new income support benefit then there is a good case for also converting the £107 million of capital grants to farmers into loans.

Hill livestock compensatory allowances are partly financed by the EEC so cutting them back could reduce Britain's receipts. But given the economic costs of the domestic subsidy it is by no means a foregone conclusion that the balance of argument is in favour of keeping HLCAs at their present level. As for the £238 million of public spending on research, advisory services and administration, it is impossible to say whether it provides value for money. The way to find out is to charge users the economic cost of these services and see if they still want them.

On the tax side, now that the Chancellor has cut rates substantially he should set about removing the remaining tax shelters, including some of those enjoyed by farming. Unlike other businesses, farms can average their profits over three years for income tax purposes and can also claim relief of up to 50 per cent against inheritance tax. Under the poll tax provisions they will continue to be exempted from business rates.

The Government should match its deeds to its anti-protectionist rhetoric by putting agriculture on something like the same footing as other businesses.

Rodney Lord
Economics Editor

BSN

Incorporated with limited liability in the Republic of France

Share capital: FF520,360,300

Head Office: 7 rue de Téhéran - 75008 Paris, France

NOTICE OF MEETING

Shareholders are hereby informed that an Ordinary General Meeting will be held at the Palais de Longchamps (Salle Havane), Paris at 3 pm on Tuesday, 31st May, 1988 to consider the following agenda:

- Presentation of the reports to the Board of Directors and of the Statutory Auditors;
- Approval of the agreements as per article 101 of the French Company Law of 24th July, 1966;
- Approval of the Company's accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1987 and giving final discharge to the Board of Directors;
- Appropriation of the profit and deciding the dividend;
- Renewal of the appointments of members of the Board of Directors;
- Renewal of the authority granted to the Board of Directors to deal in the Company's shares on The Stock Exchange;

All shareholders will be entitled to attend the Meeting, regardless of the number of shares held.

To be entitled to attend or to be represented at the Meeting:

- holders of registered shares must be recorded in the company's share register at least five days before the date of the Meeting;
- holders of bearer shares must deposit at the head office of the company or at a branch of the institutions listed below, at least five days before the date of the Meeting, a certificate evidencing that the shares have been deposited with authorised intermediaries until the date of the Meeting:

Lazard Frères et Cie, 121 boulevard Haussmann, 75008 Paris, FRANCE.
Crédit Lyonnais, 19 boulevard des Italiens, 75002 Paris, FRANCE.
Banque Paribas, 3 rue d'Antin, 75002 Paris, FRANCE.
Banque de Neufville, Schlumberger, Mallet, 3 avenue Hoche, 75008 Paris, FRANCE.
Crédit Industriel et Commercial de Paris, 66 rue de la Victoire, 75009 Paris, FRANCE.
Société Générale, 29 boulevard Haussmann, 75009 Paris, FRANCE.
Banque Transatlantique, 17 boulevard Haussmann, 75009 Paris, FRANCE.
Crédit du Nord, 6 et 8 boulevard Haussmann, 75009 Paris, FRANCE.
Société Lyonnaise de Banque, 8 rue de la République, 69009 Lyon, FRANCE.
Banque Nationale de Paris, 16 boulevard des Italiens, 75009 Paris, FRANCE.
Mutuelle Industrielle, 55 rue la Boétie, 75008 Paris, FRANCE.
Banque Indosuez, 96 boulevard Haussmann, 75008 Paris, FRANCE.
Lombard Odier et Cie, 11 Cornarerie, Geneva, SWITZERLAND.
A. Sarasin et Cie, 107 Freiestrasse, Basle, SWITZERLAND.
J. Vontobel et Cie, Bahnhofstrasse 3, Zurich, SWITZERLAND.
Banque Worms, 45 boulevard Haussmann, 75009 Paris, FRANCE.
Banque Dornach et Associés, 223 rue Saint Honoré, 75001 Paris, FRANCE.
Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited, 21 Moorfields, London EC2P 2HT, ENGLAND.

Any shareholder wishing to attend the Meeting in person should request an admission card from one of the banks listed above.

Forms of proxy should be lodged with the Company at least five days before the date of the Meeting.

Another person may only represent a shareholder at the Meeting if he is himself entitled to attend the Meeting, or is the spouse or legal representative of the shareholder.

A voting form will be sent to every shareholder registered on the share register in order to vote by post.

Holders of bearer shares desiring to vote by post may obtain a voting form from the above institutions; holders must request such forms by registered letter to arrive at the institution not less than six days before the date of the Meeting.

Postal votes will be accepted only if received by the institutions at least five days before the date of the Meeting or received at the registered office of the Company at least three days before the date of the Meeting.

Copies of the resolutions to be submitted to the shareholders at the Meeting may be obtained from the offices of Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited, 21 Moorfields, London EC2P 2HT.

Le Conseil d'Administration

Trend in wine sales lifts hopes of 10% growth

By Derek Harris, Industrial Editor

Wine sales, which lost their sparkle in October, were strong in November, raising hopes that last year's volumes could rise by about 10 per cent on 1986.

The estimate is made by the Wine and Spirit Association, whose analyses show that the recovery was especially marked in the higher strength wines such as sherry, port and vermouth. The rising popularity of vermouths added impetus to the higher strength wines, it said.

On the basis of moving annual total

comparisons, all wines were up in October, were strong in November, raising hopes that last year's volumes could rise by about 10 per cent on 1986.

Table wine sales in November were up 19.2 per cent, raising the moving annual total increase to an estimated 9.2 per cent. The fortified wines jumped 54.3 per cent, offsetting an earlier poor performance and pushing the moving annual total to a rise of 5.1 per cent.

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY — Interims: Cramphorn, Kunick, Finnis, Brewmaker, Hunting Associated Industries, Sears, Stratton Investment Trust.
TOMORROW — Interims: Huntingdon International Holdings, Tilton Holdings, Finnis, Centreway Industries, Centreway Trust, King & Shaxson Holdings, Walter Runciman, Smith St Aubyn Holdings, UEL, Verson International, Vivat Holdings, Warner Howard Group.

WEDNESDAY — Interims: Associated Paper Industries, Commercial Union Assurance, Grand Metropolitan (first quarter), Royal Dutch Petroleum (first quarter), Royal Insurance (third quarter), "Shell Transport and Trading, Stakis, TR Portfolio Selection Fund, Tiger Oats, Ultramar (first quarter).

FRIDAY — Interims: Crystalate Holdings, Imperial Cold Storage & Supply, Tiger Oats, Ultramar (first quarter).

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Sterling index compared with 1975 was same at 77.9 (day's range 77.8-78.0).

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES

Market rates for May 6	Range	Close	1 month	3 months
New York	1.8620-1.8670	1.8620-1.8630	0.13-0.10p	0.48-0.43p
London	2.2598-2.2628	2.2598-2.2628	0.15-0.25p	0.35-0.48p
Amsterdam	3.5083-3.5174	3.5083-3.5174	15-15p	31-31p
Brussels	65.37-65.54	65.37-65.54	15-15p	31-31p
Dublin	12.0575-12.1028	12.0575-12.1028	15-15p	31-31p
Frankfurt	3.1291-3.1359	3.1291-3.1359	15-15p	31-31p
Geneva	255.84-257.48	255.84-257.48	15-15p	31-31p
Madrid	206.96-208.17	206.96-208.17	15-15p	31-31p
Paris	233.12-234.15	233.12-234.15	15-15p	31-31p
Stockholm	11.4783-11.5110	11.4783-11.5110	15-15p	31-31p
Switzerland	10.5585-10.5708	10.5585-10.5708	15-15p	31-31p
Vienna	21.99-22.05	21.99-22.05	15-15p	31-31p
Zurich	2.6096-2.6157	2.6096-2.6157	15-15p	31-31p

Other Sterling Rates	Range	Close	1 month	3 months
Argentina dollar	13.7089-13.8012	13.7089-13.8012	15-15p	31-31p
Australia dollar	2.4159-2.4189	2.4159-2.4189	15-15p	31-31p
Bahian dollar	1.7016-1.7025	1.7016-1.7025	15-15p	31-31p
Brazil cruzeiro	283.31-284.78	283.31-284.78	15-15p	31-31p
Cyprus pound	0.35-0.48p	0.35-0.48p	15-15p	31-31p
Czech koruna	24.68-24.88	24.68-24.88	15-15p	31-31p
Danish kroner	24.50-24.70	24.50-24.70	15-15p	31-31p
Deutsche mark	1.45-1.48	1.45-1.48	15-15p	31-31p
French franc	6.55-6.58	6.55-6.58	15-15p	31-31p
Italian lira	1.36-1.38	1.36-1.38	15-15p	31-31p
Japanese yen	160-162	160-162	15-15p	31-31p
Spanish peseta	166-168	166-168	15-15p	31-31p
Swedish krona	4.6-4.7	4.6-4.7	15-15p	31-31p
Swiss franc	2.0-2.1	2.0-2.1	15-15p	31-31p
Thai baht	5.5-5.6	5.5-5.6	15-15p	31-31p
US dollar	1.0-1.1	1.0-1.1	15-15p	31-31p

Dollar Spot Rates	Range	Close	1 month	3 months
Canada	1.3600-1.3675	1.3600-1.3675	15-15p	31-31p
Denmark	6.4790-6.4840	6.4790-6.4840	15-15p	31-31p
France	6.55-6.58	6.55-6.58	15-15p	31-31p
Germany	1.45-1.48	1.45-1.48	15-15p	31-31p
Italy	1.36-1.38	1.36-1.38	15-15p	31-31p
Japan	160-162	160-162	15-15p	31-31p
Netherlands	1.36-1.38	1.36-1.38	15-15p	31-31p
Portugal	1.36-1.38	1.36-1.38	15-15p	31-31p
Spain	1.36-1.38	1.36-1.38	15-15p	31-31p
Sweden	4.6-4.7	4.6-4.7	15-15p	31-31p
Switzerland	10.5585-10.5708	10.5585-10.5708	15-15p	31-31p
UK	1.0-1.1	1.0-1.1	15-15p	31-31p
US	1.0-1.1	1.0-1.1	15-15p	31-31p

Money Markets	Range	Close	1 month	3 months
Base Rates %	Clearing Banks	Finance House	15-15p	31-31p
Discount Market Loans	7% week fixed	7% week fixed	15-15p	31-31p
Overnight High	Low 7% week fixed	Low 7% week fixed	15-15p	31-31p
Treasury Bills (Discount %)	3 mth - 7% w	3 mth - 7% w	15-15p	31-31p
Buying 2 mth - 7% w	3 mth - 7% w	3 mth - 7% w	15-15p	31-31p
Selling 2 mth - 7% w	3 mth - 7% w	3 mth - 7% w	15-15p	31-31p
Prime Bank Bill (Discount %)	1 mth 7% w	1 mth 7% w	15-15p	31-31p
Trade Bill (Discount %)	1 mth 7% w	1 mth 7% w	15-15p	31-31p
2 mth 8% w	3 mth 8% w	3 mth 8% w	15-15p	31-31p
3 mth 9% w	4 mth 9% w	4 mth 9% w	15-15p	31-31p
6 mth 10% w	9 mth 10% w	9 mth 10% w	15-15p	31-31p
12 mth 11% w	15 mth 11% w	15 mth 11% w	15-15p	31-31p
18 mth 12% w	21 mth 12% w	21 mth 12% w	15-15p	31-31p
24 mth 13% w	30 mth 13% w	30 mth 13% w	15-15p	31-31p
36 mth 14% w	48 mth 14% w	48 mth 14% w	15-15p	31-31p
48 mth 15% w	60 mth 15% w	60 mth 15% w	15-15p	31-31p
60 mth 16% w	72 mth 16% w	72 mth 16% w	15-15p	31-31p
72 mth 17% w	84 mth 17% w	84 mth 17% w	15-15p	31-31p
84 mth 18% w	96 mth 18% w	96 mth 18% w	15-15p	31-31p
96 mth 19% w	108 mth 19% w	108 mth 19% w	15-15p	31-31p
108 mth 20% w	120 mth 20% w	120 mth 20% w	15-15p	31-31p
120 mth 21% w	132 mth 21% w	132 mth 21% w	15-15p	31-31p
132 mth 22% w	144 mth 22% w	144 mth 22% w	15-15p	31-31p
144 mth 23% w	156 mth 23% w	156 mth 23% w	15-15p	31-31p
156 mth 24% w	168 mth 24% w	168 mth 24% w	15-15p	31-31p
168 mth 25% w	180 mth 25% w	180 mth 25% w	15-15p	31-31p
180 mth 26% w	192 mth 26% w	192 mth 26% w	15-15p	31-31p
192 mth 27% w	204 mth 27% w	204 mth 27% w	15-15p	31-31p
204 mth 28% w	216 mth 28% w	216 mth 28% w	15-15p	31-31p
216 mth 29% w	228 mth 29% w	228 mth 29% w	15-15p	31-31p
228 mth 30% w	240 mth 30% w	240 mth 30% w	15-15p	31-31p
240 mth 31% w	252 mth 31% w	252 mth 31% w	15-15p	31-31p
252 mth 32% w	264 mth 32% w	264 mth 32% w	15-15p	31-31p
264 mth 33% w	276 mth 33% w	276 mth 33% w	15-15p	31-31p
276 mth 34% w	288 mth 34% w	288 mth 34% w	15-15p	31-31p
288 mth 35% w	300 mth 35% w	300 mth 35% w	15-15p	31-31p
300 mth 36% w	312 mth 36% w	312 mth 36% w	15-15p	31-31p
312 mth 37% w	324 mth 37% w	324 mth 37% w	15-15p	31-31p
324 mth 38% w	336 mth 38% w	336 mth 38% w	15-15p	31-31p
336 mth 39% w	348 mth 39% w	348 mth 39% w	15-15p	31-31p
348 mth 40% w	360 mth 40% w	360 mth 40% w	15-15p	31-31p
360 mth 41% w	372 mth 41% w	372 mth 41% w	15-15p	31-31p
372 mth 42% w	384 mth 42% w	384 mth 42% w	15-15p	31-31p
384 mth 43% w	396 mth 43% w	396 mth 43% w	15-15p	31-31p
396 mth 44% w	408 mth 44% w	408 mth 44% w	15-15p	31-31p
408 mth 45% w	420 mth 45% w	420 mth 45% w	15-15p	31-31p
420 mth 46% w	432 mth 46% w	432 mth 46% w	15-15p	31-31p
432 mth 47% w	444 mth 47% w	444 mth 47% w	15-15p	31-31p
444 mth 48% w	456 mth 48% w	456 mth 48% w	15-15p	31-31p
456 mth 49% w	468 mth 49% w	468 mth 49% w	15-15p	31-31p
468 mth 50% w	480 mth 50% w	480 mth 50% w	15-15p	31-31p
480 mth 51% w	492 mth 51% w	492 mth 51% w	15-15p	31-31p
492 mth 52% w	504 mth 52% w	504 mth 52% w	15-15p	31-31p
504 mth 53% w	516 mth 53% w	516 mth 53% w	15-15p	31-31p
516 mth 54% w	528 mth 54% w	528 mth 54% w	15-15p	31-31p
528 mth 55% w	540 mth 55% w	540 mth 55% w	15-15p	31-31p
540 mth 56% w	552 mth 56% w	552 mth 56% w	15-15p	31-31p
552 mth 57% w	564 mth 57% w	564 mth 57% w	15-15p	31-31p
564 mth 58% w	576 mth 58% w	576 mth 58% w	15-15p	31-31p
576 mth 59% w	588 mth 59% w	588 mth 59% w	15-15p	31-31p
588 mth 60% w	600 mth 60% w	600 mth 60% w	15-15p	31-31p
600 mth 61% w	612 mth 61% w	612 mth 61% w	15-15p	31-31p
612 mth 62% w	624 mth 62% w	624 mth 62% w	15-15p	31-31p
624 mth 63% w	636 mth 63% w	636 mth 63% w	15-15p	31-31p
636 mth 64% w	648 mth 64% w	648 mth 64% w	15-15p	31-31p
648 mth 65% w	660 mth 65% w	660 mth 65% w	15-15p	31-31p
660 mth 66% w	672 mth 66% w	672 mth 66% w	15-15p	31-31p
672 mth 67% w	684 mth 67% w	684 mth 67% w	15-15p	31-31p
684 mth 68% w	696 mth 68% w	696 mth 68% w	15-15p	31-31p
696 mth 69% w	708 mth 69% w	708 mth 69% w	15-15p	31-31p
708 mth 70% w	720 mth 70% w	720 mth 70% w	15-15p	31-31p
720 mth 71% w	732 mth 71% w	732 mth 71% w	15-15p	31-31p
732 mth 72% w	744 mth 72% w	744 mth 72% w	15-15p	31-31p
744 mth 73% w	756 mth 73% w	756 mth 73% w	15-15p	31-31p
756 mth 74% w	768 mth 74% w	768 mth 74% w	15-15p	31-31p
768 mth 75% w	780 mth 75% w	780 mth 75% w	15-15p	31-31p
780 mth 76% w	792 mth 76% w	792 mth 76% w	15-15p	31-31p
792 mth 77% w	804 mth 77% w	804 mth 77% w	15-15p	31-31p
804 mth 78% w	816 mth 78% w	816 mth 78% w	15-15p	31-31p
816 mth 79% w	828 mth 79% w	828 mth 79% w	15-15p	31-31p
828 mth 80% w	840 mth 80% w	840 mth 80% w	15-15p	31-31p
840 mth 81% w	852 mth 81% w	852 mth 81% w	15-15p	31-31p
852 mth 82% w	864 mth 82% w	864 mth 82% w	15-15p	31-31p
864 mth 83% w	876 mth 83% w	876 mth 83% w	15-15p	31-31p
876 mth 84% w	888 mth 84% w	888 mth 84% w	15-15p	31-31p
888 mth 85% w	900 mth 85% w	900 mth 85% w	15-15p	31-31p
900 mth 86% w	912 mth 86% w	912 mth 86% w	15-15p	31-31p
912 mth 87% w	924 mth 87% w	924 mth 87% w	15-15p	31-31p
924 mth 88% w	936 mth 88% w	936 mth 88% w	15-15p	31-31p
936 mth 89% w	948 mth 89% w	948 mth 89% w	15-15p	31-31p
948 mth 90% w	960 mth 90% w	960 mth 90% w	15-15p	31-31p
960 mth 91% w	972 mth 91% w	972 mth 91% w	15-15p	31-31p
972 mth 92% w	984 mth 92% w	984 mth 92% w	15-15p	31-31p
984 mth 93% w	996 mth 93% w	996 mth 93% w	15-15p	31-31p
996 mth 94% w	1008 mth 94% w	1008 mth 94% w	15-15p	31-31p
1008 mth 95% w	1020 mth 95% w	1020 mth 95% w	15-15p	31-31p
1020 mth 96% w	1032 mth 96% w	1032 mth 96% w	15-15p	31-31p
1032 mth 97% w	1044 mth 97% w	1044 mth 97% w	15-15p	31-31p
1044 mth 98% w	1056 mth 98% w	1056 mth 98% w	15-15p	31-31p
1056 mth 99% w	1068 mth 99% w	1068 mth 99% w	15-15p	31-31p
1068 mth 100% w	1080 mth 100% w	1080 mth 100% w	15-15p	31-31p

Treasury Bills	Range	Close	1 month	3 months
3 mth	7% w	7% w	15-15p	31-31p
6 mth	7% w	7% w	15-15p	31-31p
12 mth	7% w	7% w	15-15p	31-31p
18 mth	7% w	7% w	15-15p	31-31p
24 mth	7% w	7% w	15-15p	31-31p
30 mth	7% w	7% w	15-15p	31-31p
36 mth	7% w	7% w	15-15p	31-31p
42 mth	7% w	7% w	15-15p	31-31p
48 mth	7% w	7% w	15-15p	31-31p
54 mth	7% w	7% w	15-15p	31-31p
60 mth	7% w	7% w	15-15p	31-31p
66 mth	7% w	7% w	15-15p	31-31p
72 mth	7% w	7% w	15-15p	31-31p
78 mth	7% w	7% w	15-15p	31-31p
84 mth	7% w	7% w	15-15p	31-31p
90 mth	7% w	7% w	15-15p	31-3

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Capitalization and change on week

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)
ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings begin today. Dealings end May 20. Contango day May 23. Settlement day May 31.
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Prices are Friday's middle prices. Change, dividend, yield and P/E ratios are calculated on middle prices. (aa) denotes Alpha Stocks.

No.	Company	Group	Cap	Div	Yld	P/E
1	Ne-Soft Inds	Industrials-LR	100	1.00	1.00	10.0
2	IMI (aa)	Industrials-EK	100	1.00	1.00	10.0
3	Nihon Foods (aa)	Food	100	1.00	1.00	10.0
4	Electronics	Electronics	100	1.00	1.00	10.0
5	Owners Abroad	Leisure	100	1.00	1.00	10.0
6	Metal Closures	Industrials-LR	100	1.00	1.00	10.0
7	Remcon	Industrials-LR	100	1.00	1.00	10.0
8	Delecta (aa)	Food	100	1.00	1.00	10.0
9	Wilkes (aa)	Industrials-SZ	100	1.00	1.00	10.0
10	Coal	Textiles	100	1.00	1.00	10.0
11	Decham (aa)	Textiles	100	1.00	1.00	10.0
12	Decham (aa)	Textiles	100	1.00	1.00	10.0
13	Decham (aa)	Textiles	100	1.00	1.00	10.0
14	Decham (aa)	Textiles	100	1.00	1.00	10.0
15	Decham (aa)	Textiles	100	1.00	1.00	10.0
16	Decham (aa)	Textiles	100	1.00	1.00	10.0
17	Decham (aa)	Textiles	100	1.00	1.00	10.0
18	Decham (aa)	Textiles	100	1.00	1.00	10.0
19	Decham (aa)	Textiles	100	1.00	1.00	10.0
20	Decham (aa)	Textiles	100	1.00	1.00	10.0
21	Decham (aa)	Textiles	100	1.00	1.00	10.0
22	Decham (aa)	Textiles	100	1.00	1.00	10.0
23	Decham (aa)	Textiles	100	1.00	1.00	10.0
24	Decham (aa)	Textiles	100	1.00	1.00	10.0
25	Decham (aa)	Textiles	100	1.00	1.00	10.0
26	Decham (aa)	Textiles	100	1.00	1.00	10.0
27	Decham (aa)	Textiles	100	1.00	1.00	10.0
28	Decham (aa)	Textiles	100	1.00	1.00	10.0
29	Decham (aa)	Textiles	100	1.00	1.00	10.0
30	Decham (aa)	Textiles	100	1.00	1.00	10.0
31	Decham (aa)	Textiles	100	1.00	1.00	10.0
32	Decham (aa)	Textiles	100	1.00	1.00	10.0
33	Decham (aa)	Textiles	100	1.00	1.00	10.0
34	Decham (aa)	Textiles	100	1.00	1.00	10.0
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40	Decham (aa)	Textiles	100	1.00	1.00	10.0
41	Decham (aa)	Textiles	100	1.00	1.00	10.0
42	Decham (aa)	Textiles	100	1.00	1.00	10.0
43	Decham (aa)	Textiles	100	1.00	1.00	10.0
44	Decham (aa)	Textiles	100	1.00	1.00	10.0
45	Decham (aa)	Textiles	100	1.00	1.00	10.0
46	Decham (aa)	Textiles	100	1.00	1.00	10.0
47	Decham (aa)	Textiles	100	1.00	1.00	10.0
48	Decham (aa)	Textiles	100	1.00	1.00	10.0
49	Decham (aa)	Textiles	100	1.00	1.00	10.0
50	Decham (aa)	Textiles	100	1.00	1.00	10.0

Please take into account any minus signs

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Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £8.000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	WEEKLY

BRITISH FUNDS	
Stock	Price

SHORTS (Under Five Years)	
Stock	Price

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS	
Stock	Price

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS	
Stock	Price

UNDATED	
Stock	Price

INDEX-LINKED	
Stock	Price

BANKS, DISCOUNT, HP	
Stock	Price

CINEMAS, TV	
Stock	Price

DRAPERY, STORES	
Stock	Price

HOTELS, CATERERS	
Stock	Price

INDUSTRIALS A-D	
Stock	Price

ELECTRICALS	
Stock	Price

BREWERIES	
Stock	Price

BUILDING, ROADS	
Stock	Price

FINANCE, LAND	
Stock	Price

FINANCIAL TRUSTS	
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FOODS	
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COMMUNICATIONS

FOCUS

A SPECIAL REPORT

The office revolution just a phone call away

A new telephone network is about to revolutionize our business methods, carrying, on one line, voice, data, text and pictures, reports Robert Matthews

Within the next few years the telephone will become the gateway to a host of telecommunications services that today are either awkward or impossible to use.

British Telecom and its counterparts abroad are working to set up the Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) to make this possible.

Services such as telephones, picture transmission and telex, which now have to come into offices via a spaghetti of cables, will all be carried on one set.

Based on digital technology, the ISDN will offer much higher quality communication at much higher rates. Phones will ring almost the instant your finger leaves the buttons (compare that to the interminable series of clicks and bangs that the analogue telephone system has to run through before connection).

Phones will also be able to tell you who's calling — their number will appear on a liquid crystal display, so you can decide whether you want to answer or not.

Facsimile machines will be much faster, too. Today's group 3 fax machines can transmit an A4 page with maybe a few lost lines of text, in about 60 seconds. Using ISDN's high-speed data transmission capability, a perfect copy of an A4 page will emerge in around five seconds.

More impressive, the ISDN system will allow full colour, photographic standard pictures to be sent via the phone. The reception of slow-scan television pictures will also be possible, enabling, for example, companies to look out for

intruders on their property from headquarters.

As with many other areas of telecommunications technology, just how fast businesses will get access to all this depends not on laboratory successes but on the technical standards committees.

Again, as in many areas of telecommunications, Britain's attitude has been one of not waiting around for others to develop standards, but to take the initiative.

British Telecom has been running a pilot service for almost three years, in which customers are linked to what will be the backbone of the UK's fully-fledged ISDN system, the digital System X network, via BT's Integrated Digital Access (IDA).

This gives users a single line digital link from their (most likely) analogue exchange to the System X national network. The line can carry speech and data at the 64 kilobit per second rate characteristic of the ISDN system, plus an 8 kb/s link for data.

Since the setting up of the pilot project, based on BT's own standard, the International Telecommunications and Telegraph Consultative Committee (CCITT) standard has arrived at its own method for linking users to the network.

BT has moved on as well, however, and later this year will be introducing a multiline version of IDA, again based on its own standard, which will give access to ISDN capability to those on extensions to switchboards (private branch exchanges, or PBXs).

The equipment based on the new standard will have greater communication capacity (2 megabits/second), and can carry 30 traffic channels.



The new-style coin and credit-card phone kiosks were designed with handicapped people in mind, and also to counter vandalism. Other advances — public, private and for the home — can be seen at Communications '88 at the National Exhibition Centre in Birmingham from May 10 to 13



Keeping the electronic airways open: BT's vital earth station at Goonhilly Downs, Cornwall

Commercial pilot takes off despite turbulence

When British Telecom introduced its Integrated Digital Access (IDA) service in 1985 there was no internationally agreed Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) standard, so its pilot service does not conform to the standard that was later adopted.

This could create the impression that BT is out of step with the rest of the world. Nevertheless, it enabled both BT and some of its customers to get valuable experience of using digital communications.

Before the end of the year BT will start to provide its ISDN service on a commercial basis. It will, however, not withdraw support to those early users who committed themselves to the 80kb/s IDA service. It is expected that these forward-thinking organizations will wish to migrate as soon as possible to the agreed standard.

BT is moving ahead rapidly in the modernization of its network. All 53 digital trunk exchanges are operational and, by March 1, 58 per cent of originating trunk traffic was loaded on to the digital trunk network. According to data from the European Conference of Post and Telecommunications (CEPT), all the UK traffic will be carried digitally by 1990, compared with 75, 25 and 36 per cent for France, Germany, and Italy respectively.

This digital infrastructure, together with digital telephone exchanges, is a prerequisite of ISDN. And BT is thrusting

ahead, having announced orders worth more than £100 million for digital exchange equipment in March — the thirteenth in a series placed competitively at approximately quarterly intervals since May, 1984.

The latest generation exchanges are System X from GEC Plessey Telecommunications (GPT) and AXE 10 from Thorn-Ericsson.

However, even though almost half of BT's subscribers will be connected to suitable digital exchanges by 1990, a large proportion of them, and in particular the domestic ones, will not be able to enjoy the advantages of ISDN. This

Benefits for the small firm in high-tech mail

is because the necessary digital terminating equipment will not have been installed on their premises or in the corresponding locations in the telephone exchange.

Thus, these subscribers will still have to use the traditional analogue telephone and will not be able to avail themselves of the "2B+D" Basic Rate Access (BRA, otherwise known as single line access). BRA will provide two 64kb/s "B" channels for voice or data, plus the 16kb/s "D" channel for lower speed data.

While the majority of domestic subscribers would have no use for the additional

capacity that this provides, as we move, albeit slowly, into the information age, business subscribers will want to enjoy the benefits of the higher quality and additional facilities that it will support.

For example, even the smallest business will rapidly come to appreciate the convenience of 64kb/s transmission speed for electronic mail and other computer-related services.

However, the benefits of the transmission speed increase by a factor of six and the improved quality of Group 4 fax machines will probably remain outside the budget of the smaller business user.

While domestic and small business subscribers will use the BRA, connections to PABXs (office mini-switchboards) will use Primary Rate (or multiline) Access. Private networks, where the PABXs at each of a company's sites are interconnected, will be able to take early advantage of the ISDN standard. This is because they will be able to install ISDN-compatible terminal devices in the appropriate positions within their organizations. Consequently, the most sophisticated ISDN terminal is reduced to the lowest common denominator (if it will operate at all), if the receiving end is not suitably equipped.

Adrian J. Morant
European Editor of
Telephone Engineer &
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Keeping a closer link with the HQ

Companies with a widespread operation do their best to minimise the inconvenience and cost of inter-site communications. At the very least they tend to have tie-lines by which phone calls can be made without using the public network.

Features offered by a modern digital PABX include call forwarding, call divert and conference calls. The market leader in the UK is Plessey ISDN which claims around 70 per cent of the business.

A private network built up using these PABXs can support its features across the whole network as well as providing a uniform number plan so that it is not necessary to look up tie-line and site codes before making a call.

Another feature is that the operator position can be placed at any site. While it is normal to have operators at all except the smallest satellite sites, this means that out-of-hours or holiday cover can be provided centrally.

Networks generally consist of the separate PABXs at each site with interconnecting links. Today, with 30 channel digital links and ISDN-compatible PABXs, the network takes the form of a private ISDN so enabling an organization to take advantage of it before ISDN is widely available.

For example, the Royal Bank of Scotland is planning a fully-integrated network of PABXs, based on Philips Sopho-S switches, to cover eight sites in Edinburgh and sites in London, Manchester and Glasgow. The bank therefore needed a networked system in Edinburgh which, in turn could be linked to a company-wide PABX network.

Initially, two switches have been installed at the bank's London office in Islington. The next stage will be two more to cover the Edinburgh offices. The network is being designed to allow the bank to manage it centrally with statistics and diagnostic data gathered at the chosen point. The aim is to provide the RBS with

a reliable and flexible voice communications network.

Allan Brownie, project leader of the bank's Telecomms Planning Department, says: "It will allow us to adopt new services as they become available. Among those we are considering are videoconferencing and simultaneous voice and data."

In fact, it is now possible for a private network to be linked directly to Vodafone. This not only results in an advantageous cellular radio tariff but also provides connection to cellphones as if they are telephone extensions.

No matter how advanced and sophisticated the facilities, frequently the person you are calling will not be available. Erryl Tudor, managing director of Tudor Computing, says that as many as 75 per cent of business calls fail to reach the target recipient first time and, even then, 50 per cent of these calls require only one-way communications.

This is an underlying reason for his company developing its Tudorvox, a voice messaging system which allows users to leave verbal messages at any time on any switchboard. These messages are then accessible from internal extensions on that PABX or externally via the BT network.

Tudorvox is controlled via dual tone multi-frequency (DTMF) tones emitted by most modern exchanges and cellular phones. To access stored messages, users would dial their voice mailbox number and then enter their user-identity and password. The system would then tell them the number of messages waiting and would allow the user to read them in sequence or in reverse order or, if so desired, to skip to the next or previous message.

Another innovative product is the Calbox Personal Telephone Management System, a combined hardware and software package which links a standard telephone with IBM and compatible PCs and integrates their operation.

One of its features is call scheduling whereby up to 25 names can be set with exact times to call, or simply to work through at one's convenience. The user can also carry on with other tasks while Calbox monitors both incoming and outgoing calls.

This is an interesting product that could very well pay for itself in just a month or two in improved efficiency of working. What will definitely pay off is its ability to automatically cost, log and account calls.

AJM



Plessey's central digital PABX "switchboard" has a number of special features that can be in link with remote sites



All in one box: British Telecom's photovideo terminal uses the integrated digital access (IDA) link, which on one connection, provides speech, data, text, facsimile, photographs and graphics; a useful advertising/marketing tool

More fax sending more facts

The number of fax terminals in Britain doubled from 86,000 to 173,000 in 1987, according to British Facsimile Industry Consultative Committee (BFICC), writes Adrian J. Morant. It forecasts sales of 150,000 this year, though British Telecom predicts 180,000.

A lot of this growth is fuelled by the increasing choice of low-cost machines as more companies enter the market. This has de-mystified fax and transformed it from being "that special machine that sits next to the telex near the telephone switchboard". Now it is becoming an everyday tool that anyone can use.

Low-cost machines, such as the Konica K190 using A4 page size and selling at well under £2,000, have resulted in fax becoming a normal means of office communication so that, worldwide, it is overtaking telex.

One result of this is that executives — especially those who are not keyboard orientated — are becoming increasingly aware of the advantages of such machines. These people will be particularly interested in a new portable machine launched by BT which is the size and weight of a portable typewriter.

BT is planning to create a mass market with this machine, costing £995. Caroline Day, manager of BT's facsimile division, says: "We now have a high specification, portable machine at a price that most businesses can afford. It is as valuable for home-based businesses and small

companies as it is for multi-national organizations."

While these low-cost machines are responsible for the rapid numerical growth in the market, it is the sophisticated machines which provide features which lend themselves to a complete office system.

Features include timer transmission which enables an unattended machine to send documents in the evening and so take advantage of cheap phone tariffs; and automatic transmission whereby an unattended machine initiates transmission.

A fax card which allows any make of fax terminal to be connected to an IBM-compatible computer was launched earlier in the year by Interscan

Japanese move towards PC communicators

Communications. The approach adopted by Interscan is different from that adopted by other makers of fax cards, mainly the US and Japanese.

The Japanese manufacturers are increasingly moving towards high-performance machines which communicate with PCs via the serial RS232 interfaces. On the other hand, while many of the other fax cards enable a fax to be sent directly to or from a PC, a scanner is necessary to an image from existing hard copy.

Most machines conform to the Group 3 standard whereby an A4 page is transmitted in about 20 seconds. The new Group 4 fax will send a

similar page in around five seconds.

Even though a growing number of large companies are operating their own private digital networks, and thus already have a suitable infrastructure, sales of Group 4 machines will not take off rapidly. This is because, being a specialist machine, there will not be a large number of vendors rushing into the market so prices will remain at a level attractive only where there is a high volume of traffic.

A main application is likely to be for high volume inter-departmental traffic where existing G3 machines are being overloaded.



Mass marketer: BT's Caroline Day

Centrex, a rival to PABX

Centrex is a facility that enables public telephone network operators, such as British Telecom and Mercury, to provide PABX-type facilities to the business user and strengthen its position as a total service provider, so attracting more income, writes Adrian J. Morant. From the customer's point of view, it not only avoids having to install a PABX at a time when the cost of office space is rising, it can provide the necessary facilities to staff who are spread around several buildings.

Centrex has been available in North America for more than 25 years. But it is the advanced services available on digital exchanges that have spurred its growth. The first European Centrex system was launched in March 1987 by Mercury. It was offered as the Mercury 2110 to users connected to the company's London optical-fibre network and is based on a Northern Telecom DMS-100 switch providing an initial 10,000 lines capacity.

British Telecom also bought a switch, in this case from AT&T and Philips Telecommunications, to carry out Centrex trials. BT is reviewing its Centrex strategy and is expected to introduce a service as soon as the facility is available on System X or AXE 10 exchanges. One reason for the delay is that it is recognized that the businesses most likely to benefit from Centrex are the bigger companies. They usually have offices around the country which need to be in communications with one another.

So though Centrex can be expected to be useful for firms with all offices within the service area of one digital exchange or to provide the telecommunications facilities for several companies sharing the same building, the real need is for a far wider spread.

BT, however, also has plans to offer a virtually private network (VPN) product both inland and internationally. VPNs rely on there being adequate capacity in the public network for circuits to be allocated dynamically on demand. The customer organisation sites are connected to the public network by high-capacity optical fibres. Then, when customer demand arises, the network configuration and functionality is adjusted to meet those requirements directly from the communications manager's desk.

This is seen as a potential solution to business-networking problems. But BT will offer it only to complement other available solutions if it can be shown to offer network flexibility combined with an appropriate mixture of control, resilience and functionality at a competitive price.

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COMMUNICATIONS/3



Fast growth: Daniel Nabarro of Inter-City Paging says predictions of 1.5 million pagers by 1990 will be exceeded

Battle of the air waves

The growth of cellular radio, particularly car phones, is a success story of the liberalization of UK telecommunications. Vodafone and Cellnet are competing with one another for an increasing share of the monthly service and call charges.

As these amounts, on average, to some £70 a month per subscriber it can be seen how large are the stakes, writes Adrian J. Morant.

Many people may consider the price of using cellular radio too high. Nevertheless, it has spurred many people to take an interest in mobile communications and re-assess their needs.

If cellular does not meet a particular requirement there are many other choices, including paging and private mobile radio.

With prices starting at around £10 a month for a basic pager, communication while away from the office is increasingly affordable.

Even the most advanced message pager from Mercury which can store up to 16 messages totalling around 2,000 characters costs just £34 a month for regional coverage and £56.50 nationwide. Such a unit can be inserted into a printer/charger unit to get a hard copy of the messages.

As in other sectors, British Telecom holds the lion's share of the paging market. It is, however, coming under increasing pressure now that other companies have been licensed to offer national services.

These include long-established ones such as Air Call and new entrants Mercury Paging, the joint venture between Mercury Communications and Motorola; and Racal's Vodapage.

These companies are all rolling out their services as rapidly as possible to cover as much of the country as possible and maintain a competitive edge over each other, and with BT and

other companies which operate in a particular geographic area.

Even here changes are occurring. Inter-City Paging (ICP) offers a premium quality service with 65 per cent of its customers using the more advanced message pagers. At present providing coverage in Greater London and the South East, it will have a complete national service from July as a result of an airtime resale agreement.

While the company's chairman, Daniel Nabarro, often referred to as "Mr Paging", will neither confirm nor deny it, the agreement appears to be with BT, which has national coverage.

Mr Nabarro claims that the predictions of 1.5 million pagers by 1990 will be exceeded. "The explosion predicted for paging is no longer a prediction; it's here. And only the fittest will keep pace to really exploit the opportunities — the biggest pressure point in the industry is with the pager manufacturers."

"ICP plans to double in size by the end of this year and double its subscribers."

Mr Nabarro predicts that, before long, like the progress in telephone usage in the 1950/60s, people will be asking "what's your pager number?" instead of "do you have a pager?"

He pours scorn on paging as a "fashion", citing Mercury's Sensor. "It's attractive, slimline and ornamental but it has failed. Mercury's partner, Motorola, also sold them to BT who have found sales disappointing even with a brushed gold appearance."

He also dismisses the belief that there is a big market for rechargeable pagers. "To have to remember to plug in a pager when on the move is a hassle and is asking for trouble. And, as message pagers are available that run for months at a time on a single AA size battery, who needs a rechargeable unit, anyway?"

Surge in mobile radio

There are more than 400,000 users of private mobile radio (PMR) in the UK. It is the ideal means of maintaining contact between a base station and staff on the move and so is widely used by police, taxi companies and so on.

PMR services have been launched this year based on "trunking" technology which makes much more efficient use of the limited number of available radio channels.

Band Three Radio and GEC National One will both provide national coverage. However, they are adopting a different approach to tariffs. The former has a standard monthly charge irrespective of the usage while the latter makes a separate charge for calls in addition to the monthly rental.

In addition, customers will be able to opt for national or regional coverage.

It is a very competitive business as potential users will be able to choose between these two suppliers or, where only regional coverage is needed, from an operator licensed to run a service in that region.

In about five months of growth, Band Three Radio claims to have more than 3,000 subscribers with another

Subscriber rate is at 10,000 a year

200 being introduced every week. This is a rate of 10,000 a year — more than double the rate of increase of subscribers a year ago before the introduction of the new services.

As the service area rolls out to cover more of the country than the present 60 per cent of the population, this growth rate could well accelerate.

Users will range from British Rail, which has just placed an order via Philips Telecom, to equip 500 of its mainline trains, to country veterinary practices which have vets on the move and away from the surgery.

Band Three has also just carried out trials of text transmission over its network. Using a small terminal consisting of combined keyboard and printer which plugs directly into existing radio converting them into a combined voice and data communications. It is able to transmit text at around 30 characters a second.

Being simple to operate, it will lend itself to service-type applications where, for example, a service department wants to give a mobile mechanic details of his next call in a simple, accurate manner.

AJM



Wider choice for the users

The surfeit of choice available in mobile communications has, if anything, complicated rather than simplified decision making, writes Adrian J. Morant.

Thus firms such as Martin Daves Communications, offering one-stop shopping, are meeting a market need. By offering a specialist service in business communications, including facsimile machines, MDC is able to demonstrate the wide range of choice to prospective users.

MDC was set up in 1985 and has been growing steadily with 300 staff around the UK.

Another company, Europa, which had 21 employees less than a year ago, now has 100 operating out of its headquarters at Richmond, Surrey, and is aiming to set up a chain of 60 large outlets targeting the business sector, plus some 300 franchises around the country.

Such an aggressive plan can only succeed in buoyant market conditions. However, one can only wait and see whether it will be able to provide the required quality of service.

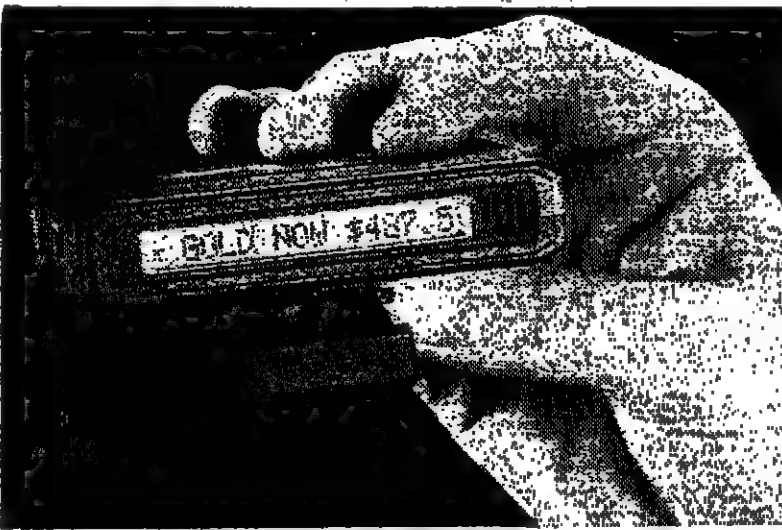
In addition to these established services, the end of the year is scheduled to see the launch of the first CT2 (cordless telephone, second generation) service. These are digital portable telephones which can be used either to make or receive calls in the home or office using a private base station or, alternatively, to make calls via a subscriber base station in a public place.

One such unit, the Ferranti Zonephone, will operate up to 200 metres from either type of base station.

Ferranti Creditphone, which has just received site-specific approval from the Office of Telecommunications (Ofel) to carry out trials of its CT2 system, is planning to introduce its service within the M25 motorway ring, followed by a phased introduction of the service to additional major travel routes, including motorway service areas, and conurbations throughout the UK.

The speed of starting the service is dictated by pressures from competitors and customer service take-up.

Ferranti's Zonephone, above, and in use, top, will operate up to 200 metres from a private or public base station



Keeping in touch: Inter-City's Auto-Message Plus screens the information

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A POWERFUL NEW FORCE WHICH NOW RANKS WITHIN THE INDUSTRY AS ONE OF THE LARGEST COMPANIES IN THE WORLD WITH TURNOVER OF £1.2 BILLION A NEW COMPANY WHICH, APART FROM ITS MANY ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE UK, HAS ALREADY HAD MAJOR SUCCESSES IN THE USA, CHINA, JAPAN, HONG KONG, INDIA, SINGAPORE, AUSTRALIA AND MANY OTHER COUNTRIES

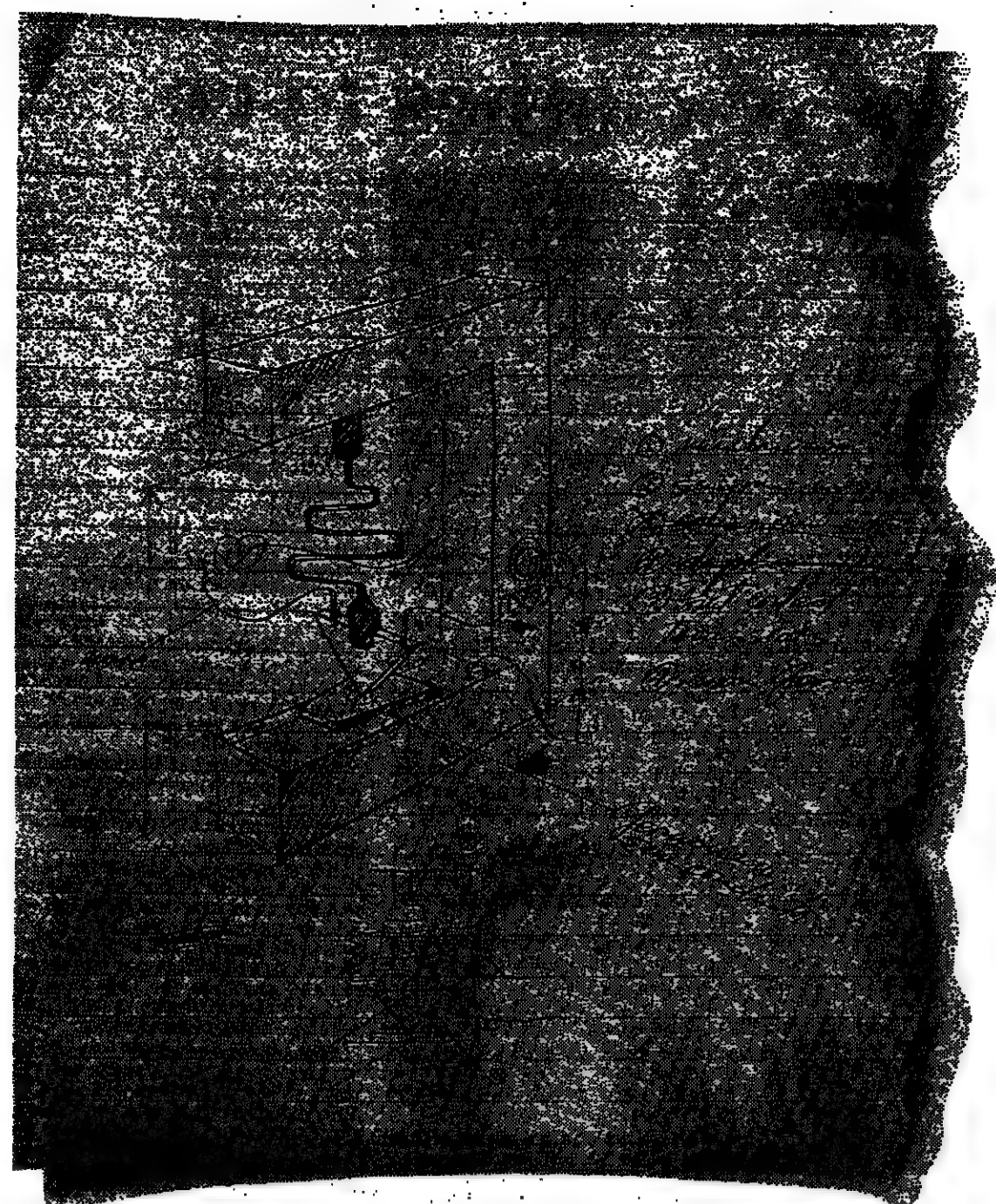
A NEW COMPANY WHICH NOW HAS THE VASTLY INCREASED RESOURCES TO SEE FURTHER DRAMATIC GROWTH IN THESE MARKETS WITH ITS ALREADY SUCCESSFUL PRODUCTS SUCH AS PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SWITCHING SYSTEMS, PAYPHONES AND OPTICAL FIBRE SYSTEMS

IN SHORT A NEW COMPANY WITH EXPERTISE IN EVERY ASPECT OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS THAT CAN NOW OFFER TOTAL SOLUTIONS TO NETWORKING PROBLEMS WORLDWIDE

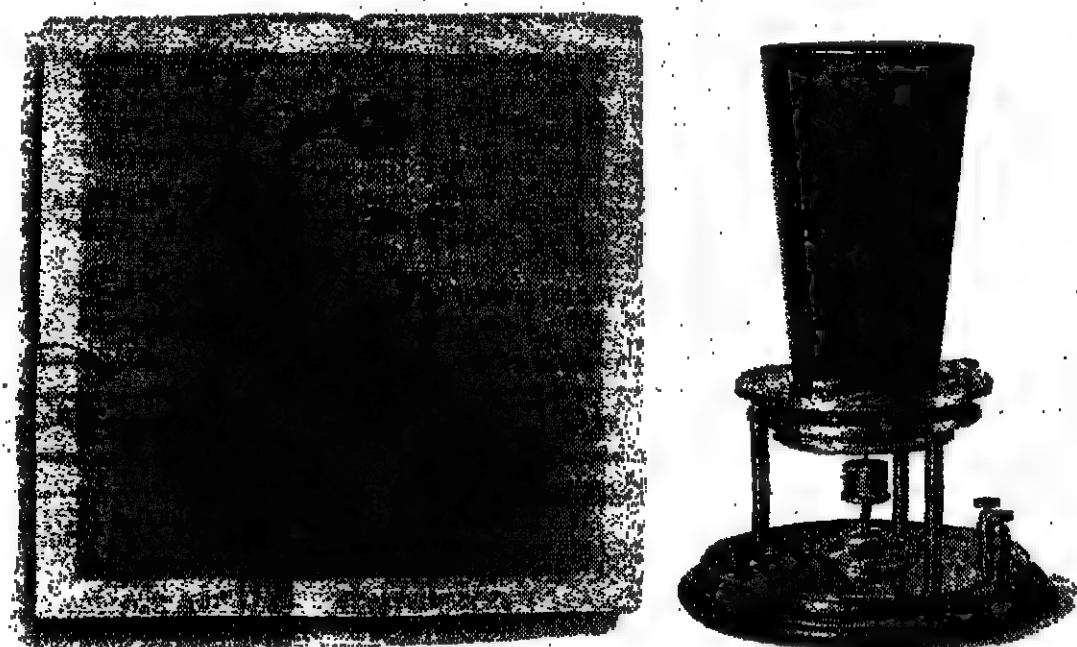
COME AND SEE US ON
STAND F50/F60.
COMMUNICATIONS 88

GEC PLESSEY TELECOMMUNICATIONS  LINKING UP TO LINK THE WORLD

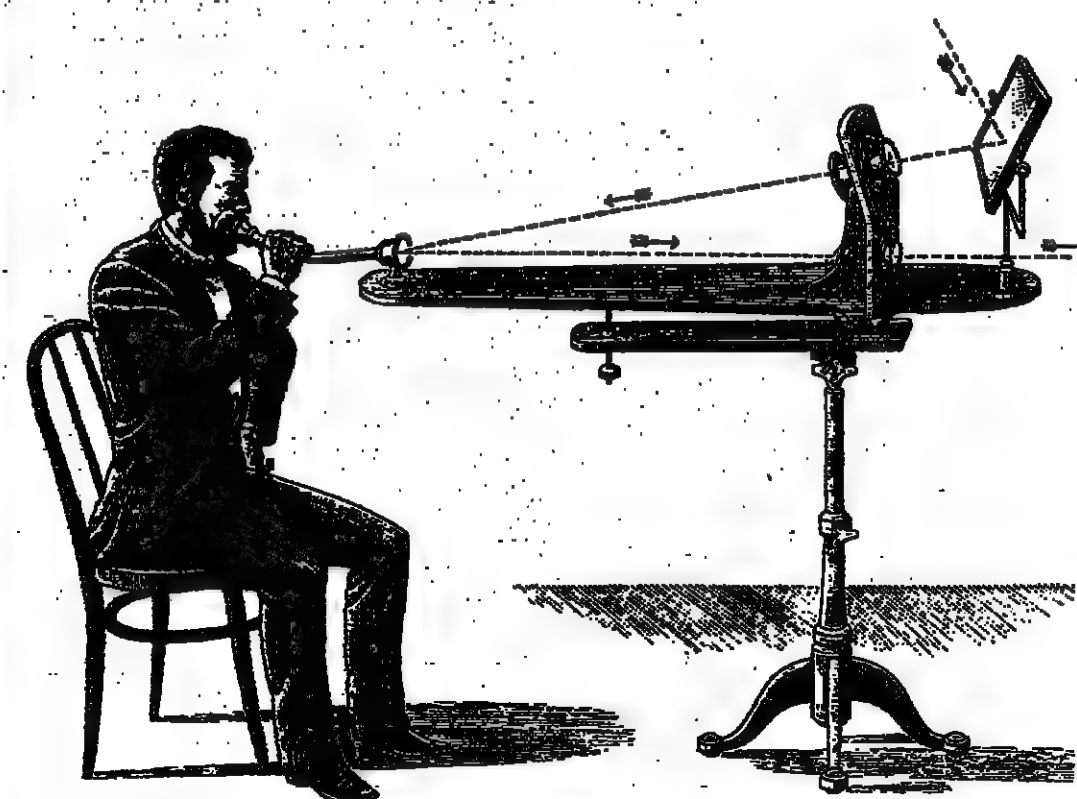
REGISTERED TRADEMARK OF AT&T IN THE USA AND OTHER COUNTRIES ©1988 AT&T



THE DISCOVERY OF THE TRANSISTOR EFFECT AT AT&T BELL LABORATORIES IN 1947 CHANGED THE COURSE OF HISTORY. SUDDENLY MINIATURISATION WAS POSSIBLE AND THE AGE OF ELECTRONICS HAD BEGUN. IN THIS FIRST TRANSISTOR THE CONTACTS WERE MADE OF GOLD AND THE SEMICONDUCTOR WAS GERMANIUM.



MARCH 10TH, 1876. ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL UTTERS THE FIRST ARTICULATE SENTENCE EVER TRANSMITTED OVER HIS NEW INVENTION, THE LIQUID PHONE. "MR. WATSON, COME HERE. I WANT YOU." AND THUS THE FIRST AT&T PATENT IS EARNED.



THE PRECURSOR OF FIBRE OPTICS FIRST SAW THE LIGHT IN 1880 WHEN ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL WROTE OF HIS EXPERIMENTS WITH THE "PHOTOPHONE": "I HAVE HEARD A RAY OF THE SUN LAUGH, COUGH AND SING."



SCIENTISTS AT AT&T BELL LABORATORIES INVENTED THE FIRST ELECTRICAL DIGITAL COMPUTER IN 1939. ALMOST 50 YEARS LATER, THE 6386 MICROCOMPUTER IS ABLE TO SUPPORT AS MANY AS 32 USERS SIMULTANEOUSLY. A CONTEMPORARY COMPUTER INDUSTRY BREAKTHROUGH.

"Mr. Watson, come here," were the words that announced the invention of the telephone way back in 1876.

Unknowningly, they were also the words that announced the birth of an organisation that would ultimately be known as AT&T.

A few years and thousands of telephone poles later, the people of Los Angeles were able to talk directly to the people of Boston. The nascent AT&T was on the move.

In April 1927, a handful of New Yorkers glimpsed the future. AT&T Bell Laboratories, now the inheritors of Alexander Graham Bell's inventor's mantle, had developed a way to carry the first television image over telephone lines.

Then, a few years later, in 1939, the world's first electrical digital computer emerged from the same laboratory.

1947 saw a major breakthrough with three of our scientists inventing the transistor.

At the same time of course, they had no idea that this was the beginning of the microelectronics revolution. Each was later awarded the Nobel Prize.

In 1956, AT&T and its partners laid the first transatlantic telephone cable, enabling the people of Britain to talk to the people of America.

The world's first satellite TV transmission was made possible in 1962 thanks to AT&T's Telstar satellite.

And one of the first stations to receive Telstar's messages was built at Goonhilly that same year.

The Unix® operating system was developed by AT&T in 1969 and has subsequently become an international computer operating standard.

The story continues in a similar vein until today. In fact, AT&T have earned a patent every working day for more than 60 years, most of which have contributed to improving the world's communication.

Communication is the heart of AT&T's business. And technology is our lifeblood. We see our job as connecting people to people, machines to machines, systems to systems, unhindered by geographic and technical barriers.

Today, AT&T has co-operative ventures with over 100 nations. We've been working with British Telecom, and its predecessors, for over 60 years.

Right now, the new transatlantic fibre optics cable is nearing completion, a result of an even stronger partnership between AT&T and the UK.

We're providing jobs at our switch development and transmission manufacturing plant in Malmesbury and our microelectronics design centre at Bracknell.

We intend to invest more in Britain, to serve our customers better.

If you'd like to know more about AT&T in Britain, please write to AT&T, Information Office, Norfolk House, 31 St. James's Square, London SW1 4JR.



We invented the phone back in 1876, and we've been ringing the patent office ever since.

01-481 1066

EDUCATIONAL

01-481 1066

PREP & PUBLIC SCHOOLS

PROFESSORSHIP
IN LAW

This expanding independent University invites applications for a newly established third Chair in Law. The post is tenable from 1st October, 1988, or by arrangement. Candidates with a proven commitment to teaching and research in any area of Law are invited to contact the Registrar for further particulars. Salary will be related to age, qualifications and experience; superannuation is available under USS conditions. The closing date for applications is 6th June, 1988. Possible candidates are welcome to discuss the post informally with the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. A.M. Barrett, or with the Dean of Law, Professor P.H. Pettit. Tel: Buckingham (0280) 814080. The University of Buckingham, Buckingham MK18 1EG.

The University of Buckingham

DANESHILL SCHOOL
HEAD

Daneshill School, established 1950, with 280 pupils between the ages of 4 and 13, requires a Head for January 1989. Daneshill School is in development phase and becoming fully co-educational. L.A.P.S. Salary negotiable - c. £25,000

ISM

For job description contact
INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS MANAGEMENT
LIMITED, 85-87 JERMYN STREET,
LONDON SW1Y 6JD. TEL: 01-930 0431

RANNOCH SCHOOL
BURSAR

The Governors of Rannoch School invite applications for the post of Bursar which becomes vacant upon the retirement of the present holder on 30th November, 1988.

Rannoch is an independent boarding school of 280 boys and girls. Further particulars can be obtained from:

The Headmaster's Secretary,
Rannoch School, Rannoch,
Perthshire, PH17 2QQ.
(Tel. No. 088-22-332)

Closing date for applications 8th June, 1988.

ROSSALL
CHAPLAIN

A FOUNDATION
FOR THE FUTURE

required

for this H.M.C. Co-educational Boarding School in September 1988 or January 1989. Application form and further details from the Headmaster's Secretary, Rossall School, Fleetwood, FY7 8JW. (Tel: 03917-3849).

Required for September 1988 at
BELMONT ABBEY SCHOOL, HEREFORD
HOUSE PARENTS
FOR BOYS JUNIOR BOARDING
+ DAY HOUSE

approx 50 boys, aged 10 - 13. Applicants would be required to live in, teach (preferred subjects: Maths, Science, Geography, French) also take games and activities (priorities: Rugby, Cricket, Music) and be fully involved in all duties.

Housemaster would need to be a practising Roman Catholic.

Applications with C.V., names, addresses and telephone Nos of 2 referees immediately to:
THE HEADMASTER, BELMONT ABBEY SCHOOL, HEREFORD, HR2 3RZ.
Tel: (0432) 277362

KING'S COLLEGE SCHOOL
WIMBLEDON

The Governing Body invites applications for the post of
BURSAR
AND SECRETARY TO THE
GOVERNORS

Details of the post and application forms available from:
The Secretary to the Governors, Kings College School, South Side, Wimbledon Common, London SW19 4TT. Telephone: 01-947 9311. Closing date for applications, 27th May 1988.

DOWNE HOUSE
NEWBURY
HEAD

The Governors invite applications for the post of Head on the retirement of Miss S.E. Farr MA in August 1989. Particulars of the post and application details may be obtained from The Clerk to the Governors, Downe House, Cold Ash, Newbury, Berks RG16 9JJ.

LONDON SE12
COLFE'S SCHOOL HMC
630 pupils
HEAD OF
ECONOMICS

wanted in September, due to promotion to Deputy Headmaster. The Department is large (over 100 students, 4 teachers) vigorous and successful. Colfe's School (above Baker D plus Inner London Allowance) available for a suitably qualified and experienced applicant. Applications with C.V. and names of 2 referees to the Headmaster, Colfe's School, London, SE12 8AW (tel. 01-832 2283) by 20th May.

LORETO CONVENT
GRAMMAR SCHOOL

Dunham Road, Altrincham, Cheshire. Tel: 061-828-3703

BURSAR

Applications are invited for the post of Bursar at this independent Roman Catholic School for girls. (630 pupils in the Grammar School 180 pupils in the Preparatory School). Salary according to qualifications and experience. Further information and application forms available from the Headmistress.

PARSONS MEAD SCHOOL
Ashted, Surrey KT21 2PE

GIRLS' INDEPENDENT DAY & BOARDING SCHOOL. GSA GBSA Member - 290 Girls Senior School

Graduate required in September 1988 to teach Geography, throughout the school to 'A' level. This is a lively department and we hope to appoint someone with experience, who is able to organize the teaching of the subject. Main professional Salary with London Fringe Allowance and Government Superannuation. Incentive allowance for suitably qualified and experienced candidate. Apply to Headmistress, in writing, with cv and names and addresses of two referees.

BRENTWOOD SCHOOL
(H.M.C.)

BRENTWOOD, ESSEX CM15 8AS

Headmaster, September, 1988

Headmistress, September, 1988

Further details available from The Headmaster, Brentwood School, together with C.V. and names and addresses of two referees.

Full particulars will be sent to all applicants.

ROSSALL SCHOOL

H.M.C. Independent Co-educational Boarding 450 pupils

DIRECTOR OF MUSIC

required for September 1988 or January 1989

Application form and further details from the Headmaster's Secretary, Rossall School, Fleetwood, FY7 8JW. (Tel: 03917-3849)

TALBOT HEATH

Bournemouth

Independent (formerly Direct Grant) Church of England Day and Boarding School for girls aged 11-18

French Graduate for September 1988, preferable with native command, to teach in the school to 'A' level and in the school's French Department. Salary according to qualifications and experience. Incentive allowance for suitably qualified and experienced candidate. Apply to Headmistress, in writing, with cv and names and addresses of two referees.

Application form and further details from the Headmaster's Secretary, Talbot Heath, Bournemouth, BH1 1JL. (Tel: 02023 741881)

Further details and application forms available from the Headmaster's Secretary, Talbot Heath, Bournemouth, BH1 1JL. (Tel: 02023 741881)

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STOWFORD COLLEGE

Biology, Chemistry, Computers, Mathematics

These teachers, senior or recently qualified (senior) or a mix of the two, are required for the post of Head of Science (Senior) or Head of Science (Junior) in the Department of Science, Stowford College, Stowford, Cambridgeshire. Salary according to qualifications and experience. Incentive allowance for suitably qualified and experienced candidate. Apply to Headmaster, in writing, with cv and names and addresses of two referees.

Application form and further details from the Headmaster, Stowford College, Stowford, Cambridgeshire. (Tel: 0438 641 944)

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UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON
FACULTY OF LAW
(Institute of Maritime Law)

PROJECTS OFFICER

Applications are invited for the post of Projects Officer to work in the Institute of Maritime Law from 1 July, 1988 (or earlier) for a fixed term of one or two years with the possibility of renewal. A good honours degree in law, or equivalent experience, is required. The appointee's role will be to co-ordinate the wide range of existing Institute projects including information resources and services, consultancy and publications and initiate and develop future projects. An interest in, or experience of, using computer-based information systems is desirable. Salary on the 1A scale (£9,865 - £15,720 per annum).

Initial salary will depend on qualifications and experience and may be at any point on the scale.

Further details from Mr. C.N. Saul, The University, Southampton SO9 5NH, to whom applications (two copies) giving a curriculum vitae and the names of two referees should be sent to arrive no later than 30 May 1988, quoting reference number 695/CNS/vmr/11

CITY
UniversityDIRECTOR OF SOCIAL
STATISTICS RESEARCH UNIT

This post has become vacant with the appointment of Professor John Fox as Chief Medical Statistician to the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys. The SSRU is organised around two important national longitudinal surveys, the National Child Development Study and the OPCS Longitudinal Study. The person appointed should have a proven research record together with the skills necessary to lead a multidisciplinary research centre. It is expected that the initial appointment, for a period of 5 years, will be made at the £24,835 point of the professional range, inclusive of London Allowance.

Further details are available from the Academic Registrar's Office, City University, Northampton Square, London EC1V 0HB. Telephone 01-253 4399 ext. 3035. Closing date 31 May 1988

THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD
Applications are invited from graduates of any University for:A RESEARCH
STUDENTSHIP

tenable for two years from 1 October 1988 in the FACULTIES OF ARTS OR EDUCATIONAL STUDIES OR LAW OR SOCIAL SCIENCES OR ARCHITECTURE (for work of a non-technical nature). Value £2,975 per annum plus fees. Candidates graduating in 1988 will be considered. Applicants for the Studentship must also apply separately for admission to the individual department concerned if they have not already done so.

Particulars and application forms are available from the Personnel Department (Academic Staff), The University, Sheffield S10 2TN and should be returned by Friday 27 May 1988. Please quote reference R.782.

UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL
TEMPORARY LECTURER IN LAW

Applications are invited for the post of Temporary Lecturer in the Faculty of Law, to be filled from September 1988 until 31st August 1989. Applicants in any field of law will be considered. Salary within the range of £9,280 - £11,670, on the Lecturer A scale.

Applications, together with the names of three referees, should be received not later than Wednesday 25th May 1988, by the Acting Registrar, The University, P.O. Box 147, Liverpool L69 3GB, from whom further particulars may be obtained. The University is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL
FACULTY OF LAW
RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP

Applications are invited from those who hold, or expect to obtain, a good Honours degree in Law or a related discipline for a one-year studentship from 1 October 1988, funded by the University of Liverpool.

The award will cover postgraduate fees at the University of Liverpool, maintenance for the student at the standard Liverpool level, and support expenses. The successful candidate will be offered a small amount of undergraduate tuition fees, for a residential undergraduate year will be arranged with the Faculty of Law.

Further details and an application form are available from Mr G.A. Cuthbert, Assistant Personnel Officer, Faculty of Law, University of Liverpool, Liverpool L69 3GB. Closing date for applications 14th June 1988.

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CITY
UniversityCITY UNIVERSITY
CHAIR IN ENGINEERING
MANAGEMENT

Applications are invited for a new Chair in Engineering Management, in the Department of Systems Science.

The successful applicant will be expected to lead and develop research and teaching activity in this developing area and to enhance the already close relationships with the engineering industry and professional institutions. Engineering Management is a major focal point of engineering activity within the University's academic plan.

Applicants should be Chartered Engineers, with recent experience of management in an industry which has been subject to rapid technological change. Leadership experience in systems engineering or systems management will be an advantage.

Salary will be on the professorial scale.

Application forms and further particulars of the post are available from the Academic Registrar's Office, City University, Northampton Square, London, EC1V 0HB. Telephone 01 253 4399, Ext. 3035. Closing date for applications is 31st May 1988.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICAL
SCIENCES

Research Assistant

Image Processing: Theory and Applications

Applications are invited for a 3-year post, funded by SERC under the Complex Stochastic Systems Initiative, to investigate the use of probabilistic models and statistical methods in image processing, including applications to computer vision and computerized microscopy and elsewhere. The research assistant will be responsible for performing experiments on real and synthetic images, for programming and for routine management of two SUN 3 workstations, under the direction of Professor E. Beag and Dr P. J. Green. There will also be an opportunity to develop the appointee's own ideas within the general area of the project.

Applicants should have a good degree in a relevant subject, not necessarily Mathematics or Statistics, and some additional experience or a higher degree. The appointment will be the RA (1B) scale (£10,480-£11,880 p.a.). A 1-year post on a related consultancy project, with a salary up to £11,880 may also be available.

Applicants (3 Copies) naming three referees should be sent (quoting ref. M1) by 15 May 1988 to the Registrar, Science Laboratories, South Road, Durham DH1 1TA. Further particulars from Professor Beag (0191-374 2883) or Dr Green (0191-374 2876), Department of Mathematical Sciences.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM
DEPARTMENT OF PRODUCTION
ENGINEERING AND PRODUCTION
MANAGEMENT

The Department is expanding its undergraduate intake and research activities. Applications and inquiries are invited from well qualified graduates for the following posts:

LECTURERS IN MANUFACTURING PROCESSES (REF 1152) LECTURERS IN OPERATIONS OR PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT (2 POSTS) (REF 1153)

LECTURERS IN ADVANCED MANUFACTURING SYSTEMS (REF 1154)

Please state clearly which post you are applying for. FURTHER VACANCIES FOR LECTURERS, TEACHING COMPANY SENIOR ASSISTANTS AND TEACHING COMPANY ASSOCIATES will be available shortly.

Application forms and further details of these posts and research opportunities, returnable no later than 3 June 1988, from the Personnel Office, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham NG7 2RD. Tel 0522 484848 ext 8365.

LA CRÈME DE LA CRÈME

Cavendish Personnel

Dear Secretary,
In an effort to make life easier for you, we are having an open day/night on Tuesday 10 May 88, when we will be here until 8 pm to discuss your career, offer advice and provide a professional all inclusive service aimed at making a job change an easy and progressive step.

Yours sincerely,
Cavendish Personnel,
38 Wigmore Street, London W14 3DF
01 485 7897

WE ARE
LOOKING ...

For someone who is more than just a secretary to be part of our expanding Medical Research Team in the Thames Valley.

If you could please send CV to:

Miss P. Aherne,
Chiltern International Diagnostic Unit,
Thames Valley Nuffield Hospital,
Wexham Street,
Slough,
Berkshire SL3 6NH.

CUSTOMER SERVICE
SUPERVISORS £12,500

Finance M-tech multi-national with customer centre 5 miles from Heathrow needs two articulate, self-confident people to manage mainly female teams. Excellent benefits.

Call MARION BARNIA, 81 572 8787.

Office
Angels

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

TELEVISION

Join the fast moving world of TV, the Media, Conferences and Communication with an international company. As PA to the Chief Executive, you will arrange meetings and travel and be responsible for many administrative tasks.

Salary £12,000

Directors' Secretaries

01-629 9323

01-629 9323

01-629 9323

01-629 9323

01-629 9323

01-629 9323

ESMÉE FAIRBAIRN
CHAIR OF ACCOUNTING &
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Applications are invited for the above position which has become available on the appointment of Professor P.L. Watson to the post of Executive Pro-Vice-Chancellor. Candidates should have a proven commitment to teaching and research.

The closing date for applications is 6th June, 1988 and the University hopes to make an appointment as soon as possible thereafter.

Possible candidates are welcome to discuss the post informally with the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. A.M. Barrett, or with the Dean of the School of Accounting, Business, and Economics, Professor G.K. Shaw.

Applications should be made to the Registrar, The University of Buckingham, Buckingham MK18 1EG, telephone (0280) 814080, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

The University of Buckingham

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONIC
AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING
LECTURESHIPS

Applications are invited for two Lectureships, available from September 1988. These posts form part of a series of new appointments made available as part of the Engineering and Technology Programme.

Applicants should have experience within the general field of Digital Electronics. An interest in either Power Electronics and Drives or Real-Time Image Processing would be particularly welcome.

01-481 4481

LA CRÈME DE LA CRÈME

01-481 4481

ROLES FOR LINGUISTS
SECRETARIAL &
NON-SECRETARIAL

FRENCH £10,750
The European Headquarters in Regent Street of an American Industrial Services Group employing 250 people in France, Belgium, Luxembourg etc., require a cheerful secretary with a good knowledge of French (A level plus) to assist a Senior Executive. A knowledge of Spanish would be a great asset and lead to areas of independent work. Slow shorthand is acceptable.

ITALIAN £12,900
Arranging social functions, liaising with the Press and Charities for a major Worldwide Hotel & Leisure Organisation (based in Regent Street) requires a bright and personable Italian to assist in the day to day running of the company's H.Q. in Central London. The position involves a variety of secretarial and administrative work requiring fast shorthand typing. Conversational Italian will do. Good penmanship.

GERMAN £210,000
The Managing Director of a Shipping and Forwarding Agency in Stratford (just East of the City) seeks a bright and personable Assistant whom he will train in all aspects of the business. This young man will be responsible for the day to day running of the company which has 34 offices worldwide. Excellent prospects for a young man with fluent German and shorthand (preferably both languages).

FRENCH & SPANISH OR GERMAN ? £210,000
Bright school leaver, aged 18-22, with a good knowledge of French and Spanish or French and German are sought by our Hotel Industry clients in London to be trained in Multilingual Reservation Agents. No previous experience of keyboard skills required.

RING (01) 839 3385
CLC LANGUAGE SERVICES & CO
6 BUCKINGHAM ST, LONDON
WC2N 6BU

ENTERTAINMENT

£14,000

An involving and exciting opportunity for confident, well educated and friendly young person to assist the Chairman of this international record label, impeccable 50/50 skills. Age 25-35.

MAYFAIR P.A.
£15,000 Package
This lively and stylish young architectural/design practice require talented P.A. to assist the two partners with running the office and client liaison. Audio or shorthand & W.P. 60wpm typing. Age 25-35.

PRESS/PUBLICITY

£14,000

A fascinating role as assistant to the Chief Executive of this exciting new project which has captured the public imagination. Excellent secretarial and administrative skills. Age 25-35. Non-smoker.

Handle Recruitment
10 New Bond St, London W1
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OPTION ONE
SALES
PROMOTION
SECRETARY

Up to £11,250.00
plus benefits
Victoria

We're a young team of 50 people providing household names like Marmite and Skittles with sales promotion and direct marketing.

You're a friendly, conscientious Secretary who would like to work for one of our Account Groups. You get on well with people and are capable of working under pressure. You have an accurate typing speed of at least 60wpm and either W.P. experience or you are prepared to be trained in word processing. You should also be willing to muck in, and some audio experience could be useful.

Written applications with CVs to: Susan Walsh, Option One Ltd, Grosvenor House, Francis Street, Victoria, London SW1P 1DH.

RECRUITMENT
CONSULTANT
PACKAGE £20,000 + +

If you are an experienced professional looking for a better way to earn 100% commission on all placements or a real career path, not just empty promises, or just a more professional company - we can offer you. Our office is in a growing company where we are going places and need ambitious lively people to join us.

Ring NAMCI SHIFFRINS on
01-433 0382

NUMERATE PA - FINE ART

£12,500

Fine Art Gallery in Bond Street seeks a competent PA aged 27-45 who must have bookkeeping and shorthand skills (100wpm). Own office in lovely residential house working for the Owner and Manager.

Call Alice on 499-1633

Middleton Jeffers
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

BILINGUAL
FRENCH/ENGLISH PA

£12,500 pa

Prestigious City Chartered Accountants are looking for an Audio/WP secretary to look after 2 partners. Excellent prospects and benefits. For more details contact Marianne on 288 5501.

CITY SECRETARIES
Recruitment Consultants

A GOOD
INVESTMENT

£11,000

Investment of £11,000 will secure you a new position in a growing company. You will be responsible for the day to day running of the company which has 34 offices worldwide. Excellent prospects for a young man with fluent German and shorthand (preferably both languages).

Call Alice on 499-1633

KENSINGTON
PROPERTY

£11,000

Property for sale in Kensington. You need a good phone number, good address, and a good location. Call Alice on 499-1633.

SECRETARY 21

PLUS - £14,000

Can you believe it? This is absolutely true! We are looking for a young lady to work as a Secretary in a prestigious company. You will be responsible for the day to day running of the company which has 34 offices worldwide. Excellent prospects for a young man with fluent German and shorthand (preferably both languages).

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CAROLINE KING
APPOINTMENTS

£13,500 TRAVEL

In the U.K. with this dynamic group responsible for P.R. and communications within this high profile group. He needs someone with motivation, confidence and stamina to keep up with the pace. Good skills essential.

OPEN UNTIL 7 PM EVERY WEDNESDAY

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87 New Bond Street London W.1

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This young company has big plans for the future. Why not be part of them? If you are cheerful, bright and looking for your first job they look forward to meeting you.

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£12,500

An unusual opportunity for that "extra special" person to be a valued team member in this prestigious design company. Set up new systems, design with clients/visitors and research into new business. Excellent skills essential.

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TEMPORARIES

Come and use your skills in interesting assignments all over London. We offer training on the latest W.P., a generous hourly bonus and top rates. Audio, shorthand, W.P. switchboard or clerical skills needed. Please contact Julie Smith.

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Legal PA - Banking
£13,000 + Mortgage
Subsidy

Leading American investment house seeks a PA to assist their Head of Compliance. This exciting position affords a large amount of client contact together with the opportunity to develop your administrative skills. Shorthand necessary; dedication essential.

Equities Desk

£12,000 + Full Benefits

The Hong Kong desk of this major City bank seeks a vibrant and enthusiastic PA/Secretary with shorthand. The ability to absorb information, act quickly and become a vital team member is essential. Please telephone 01-236 2522/01-489 0889.

CAREER
DESIGN

Recruitment Consultants

Some recruitment agencies can make you feel second rate, but at the Angels, our reputation is built on more than just good pay. It's also our friendly, personal service and interesting variety of openings that have earned us our wings. On Wednesday 11th May we'll be serving cheese and wine between 6.00-7.30pm in Baker Street, giving you the opportunity to discuss both temporary and permanent vacancies. Tempted to join us?

Call MICHELE KONOPINSKI
01 935 7248
or drop in to
111 Baker Street, W.1.

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RACING



By Gerald Davies

Two players emerged to run
Sparkling
adorn Cô

From Bryan Stiles, Monte Carlo

First division
Liverpool v Luton
Manchester Utd v Wimbledon

CENTRAL LEAGUE (7.0): First division:
Blackpool v Hull: Leeds v Manchester

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

By Steve
Cliff Thorburn appears at a disciplinary hearing at the Law Society today to explain his

By Brian Beek

DEVON AND SOMERSET STAGHOUNDS: Hunt: 1, Kingfisher Wonder (L Williams); 2, Papsnap (A Hat); 3, Telemecanique (N Dunn). Open: 1, London Apprentice (N Dunn); 2, Arish Mel (T Mitchell); 3,

By Michael Seely, Racing Correspondent

In the hastily-reformed market Kabyasi was made favourite

From Our French Racing

The first two, who dominated the betting, may meet again in the *Blue Boy* and *Don't Forget*.

From Our Irish Racings

there are not too many of them who could be expected to quicken at the finish of the Derby distance."

While Sheikh Mohammed's

Wayne Lukas captured his first Kentucky Derby at Churchill

1.45 1, Mia Scintilla (3-1); 2, Dom Piasl (11-8 fav); 3, Prime Saint (20-1). 7 ran.

standing at the Triple Crown, which carries a \$5million bonus.

Leaders on the Flat

Britain	14	12	14	0	-49.25
H Easterby	13	10	5	0	-0.48

JOCKEYS				
1st	2nd	3rd	Owner's percentage	Final stakes
1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35
36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45
46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55
56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65
66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75
76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85
86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95
96	97	98	99	100

Duffield	15	7	11	0	-33.46
Raymond	74	7	11	0	+7.60

Field	13	8	9	5	+38.23
Newmas	12	7	5	1	-3.25
Roberts	11	18	12	11	+23.00

Henry Candy's stable was in
parkline farm at Bath on

one of the easiest handicaps

By Steve Acteson

That support, Hearn adds, will continue next season even if Thorburn suffers the maximum

and Caynard

Gilmour successfully protested against his earlier defeat by Marc Bouet to join Cayard in the lead, and then disposed of

OTHER SPORT

SPORT ON TV

SPORT ON TV

SPORTSWORLD EXTRA: ITV 12.45 a.m. (tomorrow): Boxing: WBC Lightweight championship: Jose Luis Ramirez (Mex.

Motorcycling: World superbike champion; Team saved night

Hungary. Football: European round-up.

Lustre ready to recoup the losses

By Mandarin

LUSTRE, a beaten favourite in the group three Gallopers' Stakes at Newbury last time, can make a comeback at Wolverhampton this afternoon.

The Michael Seely-trained filly, successful in a Lingfield maiden last season, finished fourth to Blackbird after making the running, and if the weather and market support is anything yardstick a race such as this should be within her compass.

It is also worth noting that she had a steady steady retains plenty of faith in her ability and has entered her for

both the Coronation and Ribblesdale Stakes at Royal Ascot next month.

The lightly-raced filly can be expected to improve, but I feel Chantrelle, a creditable sixth to Raydon in the Easter Cup at Sandown last month, may provide the danger.

In the race directly following the Fred Darling, Kasey Young finished a fine second to My Lady, and the Ray Lingsdale, who has been a consistent performer in the Midland Spring Handicap.

His chance must be respected, but in a tricky race, MAIN OBJECTIVE, who may be a little better than the bare words of his trainer, who last month suggests.

Stoute also mounts a powerful challenge at Pontefract in the shape of High Relief in the first division of the Lady Balfour Maiden Mile at Pontefract.

The son of the successful sire Chantrelle will have his admirers on the strength of a promising second to Valiant at Beverley last month, but I am just tempted toward TADDER, an eye-catching neck second to stable-companion Tordax at Leicester after showing distinct signs of inexperience.

The opening race on the right-hand programme, the Strawberry Stakes, is a fascinating contest which, like the Ribblesdale, will be won by a little over four lengths, running on, to the very useful

Bella Rossi scored by seven lengths at Haydock, but in a contest in which she was to be little better than the principals side with JUMP DYKE, who showed plenty of pace to win a good-class maiden auction race at Ayr.

The ever-popular season of racing at Wincanton begins today, and as always the last race - usually a conditions event - is well worth a second look.

As Al Muballal has yet to live up to a tall reputation in his two starts the answer may lie with his stablemate, who is running with the nap. He was beaten only a little over four lengths, running on, to the very useful

Sheriff's Star in a good race at Ascot last season, and being a Alleged to likely to improve over this extended 10 furlongs.

Portswear, a creditable fifth to Point Of Light on her seasonal debut at the Newmarket Craven meeting, is reported to have been working well at home and can defy any weight in the Jack Scott Handicap.

Blinkered first time

WOLVERHAMPTON, 3.0 Early Nov: 2.00-2.10, 2.10-2.20, 2.20-2.30, 2.30-2.40, 2.40-2.50, 2.50-3.00, 3.00-3.10, 3.10-3.20, 3.20-3.30, 3.30-3.40, 3.40-3.50, 3.50-4.00, 4.00-4.10, 4.10-4.20, 4.20-4.30, 4.30-4.40, 4.40-4.50, 4.50-5.00, 5.00-5.10, 5.10-5.20, 5.20-5.30, 5.30-5.40, 5.40-5.50, 5.50-6.00, 6.00-6.10, 6.10-6.20, 6.20-6.30, 6.30-6.40, 6.40-6.50, 6.50-7.00, 7.00-7.10, 7.10-7.20, 7.20-7.30, 7.30-7.40, 7.40-7.50, 7.50-8.00, 8.00-8.10, 8.10-8.20, 8.20-8.30, 8.30-8.40, 8.40-8.50, 8.50-9.00, 9.00-9.10, 9.10-9.20, 9.20-9.30, 9.30-9.40, 9.40-9.50, 9.50-10.00, 10.00-10.10, 10.10-10.20, 10.20-10.30, 10.30-10.40, 10.40-10.50, 10.50-11.00, 11.00-11.10, 11.10-11.20, 11.20-11.30, 11.30-11.40, 11.40-11.50, 11.50-12.00, 12.00-12.10, 12.10-12.20, 12.20-12.30, 12.30-12.40, 12.40-12.50, 12.50-1.00, 1.00-1.10, 1.10-1.20, 1.20-1.30, 1.30-1.40, 1.40-1.50, 1.50-2.00, 2.00-2.10, 2.10-2.20, 2.20-2.30, 2.30-2.40, 2.40-2.50, 2.50-3.00, 3.00-3.10, 3.10-3.20, 3.20-3.30, 3.30-3.40, 3.40-3.50, 3.50-4.00, 4.00-4.10, 4.10-4.20, 4.20-4.30, 4.30-4.40, 4.40-4.50, 4.50-5.00, 5.00-5.10, 5.10-5.20, 5.20-5.30, 5.30-5.40, 5.40-5.50, 5.50-6.00, 6.00-6.10, 6.10-6.20, 6.20-6.30, 6.30-6.40, 6.40-6.50, 6.50-7.00, 7.00-7.10, 7.10-7.20, 7.20-7.30, 7.30-7.40, 7.40-7.50, 7.50-8.00, 8.00-8.10, 8.10-8.20, 8.20-8.30, 8.30-8.40, 8.40-8.50, 8.50-9.00, 9.00-9.10, 9.10-9.20, 9.20-9.30, 9.30-9.40, 9.40-9.50, 9.50-10.00, 10.00-10.10, 10.10-10.20, 10.20-10.30, 10.30-10.40, 10.40-10.50, 10.50-11.00, 11.00-11.10, 11.10-11.20, 11.20-11.30, 11.30-11.40, 11.40-11.50, 11.50-12.00, 12.00-12.10, 12.10-12.20, 12.20-12.30, 12.30-12.40, 12.40-12.50, 12.50-1.00, 1.00-1.10, 1.10-1.20, 1.20-1.30, 1.30-1.40, 1.40-1.50, 1.50-2.00, 2.00-2.10, 2.10-2.20, 2.20-2.30, 2.30-2.40, 2.40-2.50, 2.50-3.00, 3.00-3.10, 3.10-3.20, 3.20-3.30, 3.30-3.40, 3.40-3.50, 3.50-4.00, 4.00-4.10, 4.10-4.20, 4.20-4.30, 4.30-4.40, 4.40-4.50, 4.50-5.00, 5.00-5.10, 5.10-5.20, 5.20-5.30, 5.30-5.40, 5.40-5.50, 5.50-6.00, 6.00-6.10, 6.10-6.20, 6.20-6.30, 6.30-6.40, 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Scottish rider finishes first and second at the Badminton horse trials

Sir Wattie's final round doubles Stark's triumph

By Jenny MacArthur

Ian Stark, the world and European team gold medal winner, yesterday became the first rider to finish first and second at the Badminton horse trials in the 40 years of the event.

The Scotsman, aged 34, completed a clear round in the show jumping on Sir Wattie to win the Whitbread Trophy for the second, consecutive time. He had already secured second place on Glenburnie, a younger horse who was competing at Badminton for the first time. Both horses are owned by the Edinburgh Woolen Mill, which received £11,000 in prize money.

Virginia Leng, the world champion, finished third on Master Craftsman, who is only eight. Leng competed yesterday with a sprained ankle sustained in a fall from Murphy Himself on Saturday. Despite this handicap she incurred just one time fault and Master Craftsman looks likely to be her Olympic ride.

Stark refused to be drawn on which horse he would like to ride at Seoul but said: "I feel a traitor to Sir Wattie but I do love Glenburnie — this was his first big outing since Burghley

in 1986 and he gave me a terrific feel."

Before the show jumping yesterday, the big grey gelding, who was lying second to Sir Wattie after the cross-country, had one fence in hand over Leng. There was an anxious moment when he knocked a brick out of the wall but he completed the rest of the course without fault.

Stark had shown his instinctive horsemanship on Saturday when surviving a near fall at the fence into the lake, after Sir Wattie put in an extra stride between the two elements. Stark let go of the reins and both hands shot into the air but his own perfect balance enabled Sir Wattie to recover.

The only other rider to go clear inside the time on two horses was Tinks Pottinger, of New Zealand, who underlined the threat that she will present to British riders in Seoul. Pottinger, lying fifth on Volunteer after the cross-country, moved up one place when Karen Straker and Get Smart had one fence down. Straker, a former European junior champion, completed three days of superb competition with the gelding and

must now be a contender for the Olympic short-list to be announced next week. So, too, must Lorna Clarke, who finished tenth on Fearlath Mor after one of the most impressive performances in Saturday's cross-country.

Fears that Col Frank Weldon, the course designer, had built too severe a course proved unfounded, at least as far as the results are concerned. Only 10 out of the 51 who started the cross-country failed to finish, there were 18 clear rounds and six horses were clear within the time (Stark, Pottinger, Clarke and Rodney Powell on Special Appointment).

But as an Olympic selection trial the results were less satisfactory, with only Stark and Leng looking certain. The falls of Rachel Hunt from Aloaf at the Normandy bank are likely to be overlooked by the selectors because she otherwise completed a faultless round and finished seventh on the Friday Fox. BADMINTON Whitbread Trophy results: 1. Sir Wattie (I. Stark), 40.2; 2. Glenburnie (I. Stark), 57.4; 3. Master Craftsman (V. Leng), 62.6; 4. Volunteer (T. Pottinger), 65.8; 5. Get Smart (K. Straker), 68.4; 6. Garraus Brown (P. Wain), 68.6; 7. Friday Fox (R. Hunt), 75.4; 8. Special Appointment (R. Powell), 76.4; 9. Horizon (C. Clarke), 77.2; 10. Fearlath Mor (L. Clarke), 83.4.



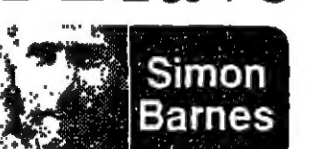
High rider: Stark and Glenburnie take off at Badminton (Photograph: Hugh Routledge)

The fall and rise of one of Our Brave Girls

That crucial second phase of the Badminton horse trials is not just about horrid, threatening fences. The competitors also spend more than an hour on the roads and tracks section. It is a fine time for thinking things over, running through the cross-country fences in your mind, and, perhaps, throwing up a little as well.

I asked Lorna Clarke (who finished tenth, her eighteenth Badminton completion) if riders spent the roads and tracks imagining they had suddenly developed acute peritonitis. "Oh, it's not as bad as that," she said airily. Then after a moment, she added: "Bloody nearly as bad, though... but on the other hand, if someone came up to you and said: 'I'm sorry, the cross-country section has been cancelled' — you'd be so disappointed."

In short, a competitor would go through fire to compete — which brings us to Ginny Leng. In fact, she didn't go through fire, she went through ice. For an ankle sprain, there is, of course, nothing better: frozen peas are over the athlete's friend in times of trouble; tape them to the hurt and think about tomorrow.



Ginny has crocked herself pretty badly. Her wonderful, big, bold horse, Murphy Himself, had been boldness itself at the fateful jump on the cross-country course — that was the trouble. He decided the fearsome St-Jump was a bounce — the second of which is taken on the landing stride.

But this was not the rider's idea at all, and his extraordinary, utterly unexpected flying leap saw his right exit via the side-door — and turn her ankle violently on landing. Ginny had no idea if she would be able to ride in the final section of these Whitbread championships when it came to the show jumping phase yesterday. But those who knew her would have bet 100-1 on that she would be jumping.

She got on her second horse, Master Craftsman, with a wince disguised as a smile. She wore a beautiful black riding boot on her right leg,

and a scruffy brown ankle boot and a horse bandage on her left. She tried one practice fence to test the ankle. She decided it would do.

Do it did. A clear round, third place, and her sights now clearly set on the Olympics. "Oh, he tried, didn't he?" she said. "He looked after me, he did everything — I wasn't much help, was I?"

It was a stunning performance — but I am not going to go on too much about Our Brave Girls. All athletes are like that, all the ones that are any good, anyway. The only way Ginny wasn't going to compete would be if she had been locked up. Hard to believe, I know, but all that peritonitis-bringing agony of risk and competition is still the breath of life to athletes. To them, a sore ankle is nothing. I doubt there was a single rider at Badminton who would not have done the same thing.

An admirer approached afterwards: "Ginny! So brave!"

"Oh shut up," Ginny replied. An incorrigible lot, these athletes. And Ginny was able to walk away all right. All she needed was a crutch.

Players in set-to with spectators

By Keith Macklin

Disgraceful crowd scenes at Widnes and brawls on the pitch disgraced yesterday's St Helens Bitter premiership semi-final in which Widnes, the champions, qualified to meet the John Player Trophy winners, St Helens, in next Sunday's final at Old Trafford.

The game at St Helens, where the Saints beat Bradford Northern 24-10, was also an ugly affair, with players more intent on settling scores than in playing good football. Widnes beat Warrington at Naughton Park by 20-10 after trailing 10-0. Woods scoring an excellent try and kicking three goals. But Widnes fought back. Thackray and Currier racing away for tries and Platt kicking two goals. The decider came when a strong burst by Thackray gave David Hulme a try which Platt converted.

However, the game will not be remembered for the quality of the rugby. First, the players became involved in fights, and then there was a pitch invasion. Supporters battled with one another and players went into the crowd and became involved in the brawling.

Police are to study the videotape of an incident in which a player is alleged to have struck a spectator.

At St Helens, the match was littered with penalty kicks as feuds developed. Platt and Groves went over for the Saints, and McGowan for Northern. Loughlin kicked seven goals for St Helens and Hobbs three for Bradford.

STONES BUTTER PREMIERSHIP: Semi-final: St Helens 24, Bradford 10; Widnes 20, Warrington 10. Second division: Featherstone 16, Oldham 18, Springfield 10.

Their winning margin over the works Mercedes of Schleser and Mass at the end of the 210-lap race was 35 seconds. The Jaguar pair have won the last three world championship events.

There was disappointment for the second Jaguar. After running in third place for most of the second half of the race, Johnny Dumfries ran out of fuel six laps from the end. This misfortune promoted the second Mercedes of Weaver and Baldi into third place and gave the privately entered Richard Lloyd Porsche of Derek Bell and Tiff Needell an unexpected fourth.

Cheever's third win in succession at Silverstone has increased Jaguar's lead at the top of the table to 15 points. The team feel that they have found the measure of the Germans. "It was exactly what we wanted before we go to Le Mans," Brundle said.

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As satellite broadcasting takes off, so the relationship between television, sport and the public is destined for change. In *The Times* tomorrow we begin a three-part analysis of how the future looks on the small screen.

Sabatini weathers unexpected battle

From Barry Wood, Rome

Gabriela Sabatini dug deep into her resources to overcome a gritty performance from Helen Kelesi to win the Italian Open tennis tournament 6-1, 6-7, 6-1 in two hours 30 minutes yesterday.

The match may have lacked a little of the fire that both players so often generate, a consequence perhaps of the sweltering Roman afternoon, but the drama and tension so befitting the Foro Italico was still much in evidence as Kelesi refused to bend to her more favoured opponent. The Canadian lost the first five games to transform the second set into a thrilling contest.

Kelesi led 2-1 and held three break points, but three times Sabatini broke back. Kelesi then broke for 4-2, only to be broken back at love, and she threw away another opportunity in the next game as she led 4-0 on Sabatini's serve only to see her lead slip again.

McEnroe's entry for Queen's unconfirmed

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

Clive Bernstein, the tournament director, said yesterday that John McEnroe had not yet applied to compete in the Stella Artois championships, to be played at Queen's Club from June 6 to 12.

McEnroe is still high enough in the rankings to have been granted a place in the draw had he entered, but he had not done so. The remaining possibility is that McEnroe, three times the Wimbledon champion, could ask for one of the five wildcard places: vacancies to be filled at the tournament committee's discretion. Two of these vacancies have already been allocated to British players.

In 1985, while McEnroe was practising at Queen's Club during the Wimbledon championships, his language offended some women members — including the wife of a former club chairman — when he claimed the court which they had booked. Consequently the club insisted on McEnroe's resignation from honorary membership.

SPORT IN BRIEF

Budd man pulls out Ron Goodman, aged 75, a vice-president of the Amateur Athletic Association, has withdrawn from the committee of inquiry considering Zola Budd's future. "I realized that at my age I should not be engaging in this sort of activity," he said yesterday. "It needs someone younger and more involved in the mainstream of athletics today."

Davies too late Tokyo (AFP) — Laura Davies shot the day's lowest round — 74 — to finish four shots behind Kayoko Ikoma, the Japanese, whose 76 won her the Korea World Cup women's golf tournament.

On the map Steve Hale (Perth) and Karen Parker (Manchester) won their first British titles in the TSB British orienteering championships near Barrow on Saturday.

Coming good Matthew Smith, who failed an aptitude test three times before being admitted to his club, won the boy's section of the Thames Valley junior gymnast of the year competition at Alexandra Palace on Saturday. Laura Timmins, the favourite, took the girl's title decisively by winning three of the four exercises.

Pallister likely to put play-offs before England

By Louise Taylor

Middlesbrough's embroilment in the play-offs is likely to have a disruptive effect on England's preparations for the European championship.

With Butcher finally losing his battle to regain fitness, the England manager, Bobby Robson, had been intending to take a long, hard look at Pallister, the Middlesbrough central defender, by including him in his squads for the matches with Scotland on May 21, against Colombia three days later and in Switzerland on May 28. But if the Teesside team qualify for the final of the play-offs, Pallister is unlikely to be released for internationals.

"The play-off involvement has come at a bad time for the boy," Robson said last night. "I will be talking to the Middlesbrough manager, Bruce Rioch, about the situation but I wouldn't expect them to release Pallister while they are in the play-offs because he would be crucial to their chances."

Dorigo is in a similar predicament. With Pearce, of Nottingham Forest, ruled out of the England reckoning by knee trouble, the Chelsea full back was expected to be used as cover for Sansom at left-back but now his chances are in similar jeopardy.

Dorigo's only consolation is that Chelsea are the book-makers' favourites to win the play-offs (2-1 William Hill) but club officials and police could have done without the crowd control problems inherent in high-octane play-off encounters.

Cup places at stake

As Liverpool tonight attempt to set a first division points record in their final League match of the season at home to Luton Town, several of their players will be competing for their places in the FA Cup Final against Wimbledon on Saturday (Ian Ross writes).

Molby and Whelan, recently injured, were introduced at Sheffield Wednesday on Saturday; now 16 contenders are vying for places. A victory will see Liverpool reach 92 points, surpassing the present record of 90, set by Everton.

Wimbledon, too, are dependent on a match tonight, away to Manchester United, to determine their line-up. Thorn stands down so that Jayde and Young may be called in to decide which of them should partner Thorn in central defence.

Veterans provide the inspiration

By Alan Lee, Cricket Correspondent

ARUNDEL (West Indians won toss): The West Indians beat Lavinia, Duchess of Norfolk's XI by 66 runs. In the course of a sunlit weekend in Sussex, two enduring West Indian heroes have mocked the very idea that their dominant days may be past. On Saturday, Viv Richards rescued his young team from a tangle with a masterful century, yesterday it was the turn of Malcolm Marshall to give a chilling reminder in the festival atmosphere of Arundel.

Marshall, so often the scourge of English batsmen, yet now hampered by nagging injuries and threatened by a squad of young pretenders, seemed to demonstrate that his speed, skills and enthusiasm are unimpaired by the recent passing of his thirtieth birthday.

Marshall, bowling second change, took three wickets in 10 balls without conceding a run. His victims, it is true, had a combined age of 126 and retired last year from the English first-class game, but as their names were Amis, Radley and Rice, their professional exit was hardly an encouraging sight for Peter May, England's chairman of selectors.

May was among a crowd of 8,000 and if he learned anything in the traditional Arundel duties of drinking tea and drawing the raffle, it was surely that rumours of the West Indies' decline have been exaggerated.

Roebuck refutes clash after Botham dismissal

By Richard Streeton

An apparent clash between Ian Botham and Peter Roebuck during the Refuge Assurance League match at Taunton yesterday was refuted by Roebuck, the Somerset captain.

To most onlookers it seemed that Botham said something after he took a low right-handed return catch to dismiss Roebuck. Their antipathy was fueled when Botham left Somerset for Worcestershire in 1986 in the wake of the dismissals of Viv Richards and Joel Garner.

Roebuck was already walking off when he turned round, took a couple of steps towards Botham, wagged his bat at him and said something before continuing to the pavilion. Botham missed the reaction from Roebuck. By then he had his back to Roebuck and was acknowledging the roar of the crowd. The supporters at Somerset, who still support Botham, were gratified by a seven-wicket victory for Worcestershire.

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Big Cat leaps further ahead

By Andrew Longmore

In their final world championship race before Le Mans next month, Eddie Cheever and Martin Brundle maintained Jaguar's recent domination over Mercedes with the Autosport 1,000 kilometres at Silverstone yesterday.

Their winning margin over the works Mercedes of Schleser and Mass at the end of the 210-lap race was 35 seconds. The Jaguar pair have won the last three world championship events.

There was disappointment for the second Jaguar. After running in third place for most of the second half of the race, Johnny Dumfries ran out of fuel six laps from the end. This misfortune promoted the second Mercedes of Weaver and Baldi into third place and gave the privately entered Richard Lloyd Porsche of Derek Bell and Tiff Needell an unexpected fourth.

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